HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 100— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 24 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
27 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONJA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	KANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	KANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	KANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA*		7,952
31 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,601
7 April	MOOLTANx..		20,847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALOJA		20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dates about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,883
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,883
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
24th Aug.	ALIPORE	Colombo Straits China and Japan (Cargo only)
8th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
24th Aug.	BARPETA —	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
31st ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21	Aug.	3	Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4	Sept.	17	,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18	,,	1	Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30	,,	12	,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	15th Aug	24th Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	26th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 353.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,320

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery Montgomery)
Allahabad		
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta		Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hahzabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Chirchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dhrafa, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,395	,, 94,49,003

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders (Established 1891) No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise, not Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits estimated at Rs. 3,000 payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11, 32
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 18 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong

Price Rs. 12-0 Net

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 6 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atark Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR. (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. KARUNAKARA WEAVING FACTORY, Chowa, Cannanore. (N. Malabar).
A R406

WANTED—MEN to start manufacturing business at home. Rs. 60/- weekly easily earned. Complete particulars anna stamp. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R404

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st and 2nd floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay, Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C 394

TO LET at Villa Parle, a decent BUNGALOW, having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden, just two minutes' walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLY MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634.
C 29162

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

"GOOD CHANCE."

Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED.—A BRIDE for a Muslim Gazetted Officer of the Medical department, who is a widower. Photograph to be sent if possible. No custom will be allowed, only Shariat will be followed. All qualifications to be mentioned. Correspondence to be confidential. Apply to Box No 2017 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle";
M R397

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.

Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 56 artistic shades.

Samples sent **free on request.**
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.

TABLE CLOTHS.

You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.

Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.

Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.

Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1/4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!

From Rs. 2|3 **per sq. yard.**

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

K1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD. (IN LIQ.).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the creditors of the above Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 13th day of September 1927 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1927.

S. B. BILLIMORIA, N. M. RAIJI.
Liquidators.
The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation).
29175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

DAR-UL-ULOOM (Muslim High School) Panchgani RE-OPENS after vacation on the 1st of September, 1927. The School premises are recently thoroughly redone up and are fitted with latest Sanitary arrangements. An Electric Lighting Set, a Cinema and a Unique Water Hydram Pumping sets are installed ensuring perfect comfort and conveniences of the students. The schools own vast acreage of land, provides ample playground (over 50 Acres) for the recreation and sports of the Boys. The teaching staff consists of Experienced and qualified graduates, undergraduates and trained teachers and Moulvie Sahib for religious teachings. Boarding and Lodging arrangements are entrusted in the hands of an experienced Superintendent assisted by a lady for the care of the young boys. A qualified Scout Master is also engaged for the training of Boy Scouts.

University Examination results of the School for the past three years have been very encouraging and can stand in good comparison with best of schools.

The School can now admit few more boys and intending parents are kindly requested to apply without delay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, MR. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927 and must have completed a school education up to a standard, which is three standards short of matriculation. There will be a qualifying examination conducted in English and a medical test of fitness, at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of two terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to rupees fifty for each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those, who obtain a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates Certificate.

Further information can be obtained from the SECRETARY of the Governing Body, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", c/o Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

29166

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for the City of Bombay are prepared to consider applications for the appointment of DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 59 of the Bombay Municipal Act.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment at present is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,500.

The applicant must be a person of high educational qualifications and should preferably have had previous administrative experience. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

The selected candidate will be entitled to the benefits of the leave regulations and the Municipal provident fund.

The candidate selected by the Corporation will in the first instance be appointed to act as Dy. Municipal Commissioner with effect from such date not later than 1st April, 1928, as may be convenient, when the present incumbent will proceed on leave pending retirement and will be confirmed as Dy. Municipal Commissioner subject to his work being found satisfactory on the date of the retiremet of the present incumbent.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificate of age and physical fitness and should be addressed to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 31st October, 1927.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay,
Dated 12th August, 1927.
29138

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE clients of Messrs. PATELL AND EZEKIEL and Messrs. PATELL AND CO., are informed that as we are shifting to new premises at 110, Medows Street from the 1st of September next, they should carry away all papers relating to suits and other matters prior to 1920 before Saturday next the 27th Instant, otherwise the same will be destroyed.

Dated the 22nd day of August 1927.
PATELL & CO.
29169

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E2133 5/8/27 — No. 2171 10/8/27

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GIRDHARDAS NARANJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a share broker. Deceased.

ZINIBAI, widow of Girdhardas Naranji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort, Appointed by a Judge's Order dated 18th July, 1927 to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration on behalf of her minor sons Prantal Girdhardas and Kantilal Girdhardas and limited to the minority of any one of them. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 3rd day of August, 1927.

Mr. N. A. VESUVALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
29179

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E2091 1/8/27 — No. 2157 9/8/27

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAGARDAS JAGJIWAN, a widower, late of Porebunder Hindu inhabitant, a retired gentleman. Deceased.

JUGMOHANDAS NAGERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Bazaargate Street, within the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

26th day of July, 1927.

Mr. N. A. VESUVALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
29179

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2349 of 1925.

MOTHABHAI VINAYAK ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE and Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,

NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE, Esqr.,

TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner has fixed FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. to settle the draft advertisement, draft particulars and conditions of sale, etc., herein.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1927.

J. D. PARIKH.
For Messsrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29181

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBALAL PRANJIVANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a widower. Deceased.

BHIKHUBAI, wife of Chandulal Chhotalal daughter of the said deceased, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 16th day of August, 1927.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
29174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of KORSEY RAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Kamballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of Korsey Ravji, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Khamballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the benefit of her minor son Keshavji Korsey and limited to the period of his minority. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of August, 1927.
Messrs. H. D. MULLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
29173

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1260 OF 1927.

Re: SORABSHAW DORABJI COOPER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing until lately at Sleater Road, Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: HORMUSJI KHARSEDJI: The Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Sorabshaw Dorabji Cooper has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29176

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1270 OF 1927.

Re: RATANLAL SANVALAL, lately carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Sanvalal Ratanlal at Cawnpore and residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: LAKMICHAND SUNDERLAL. ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ratanlal Sanvalal has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29177

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES CONSISTING OF FORD SELF STARTERS, BATTERIES, SPANNERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned in separate lots:—

Motor accessories including Ford self-starters complete with battery, Speedometers, Magnetos, Electric Lights, Carbide Lights, Spanners, Wheel Brackets, Look-outs, Batteries, etc., etc.

One new Motor car of American make, 6 seater, 6 cylinder.

The above goods are on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT WARDHA AUCTION SALE OF (SALVAGE GOODS) STOCK-IN-TRADE, STORED IN PREMISES AT WANIPURA CIRCLE NO. 1, WARDHA.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th August, 1927, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Wanipura Circle No. 1, Wardha by order of Sheth Poonseybhai Virdhar and with the consent of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

Stock-in-trade (salvage goods) stored in property at Wanipura Circle No. 1, Wardha, burnt by fire.

Terms:—Payment of the purchase money will have to be made in full at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Higher prices attracted long liquidation. Closed irregular. 6 lower to 6 points higher.

LOCAL:—Long liquidation. Awaiting Ginning Report.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. October highest—21.03 (10.16 a.m.) lowest 20.54 (10.51 a.m.).

Considerable long liquidation nervous market.

Liverpool 9-05 a.m.:—

(1) temperature abnormally low, light to moderate rainfall in Texas., (2) market opened easy on profit taking, later advanced on new buyers. (3) Considerable long liquidation struddle buying. Weather map. Light rains in North Carolina Coast in Southern Texas.

Messrs. Vardhman and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"New York cables less rains under, little hedge selling.

"Serious weevil menace causing anxiety estimates undergoing purchased reduction expect higher.

Messrs. Laugey and Co. have received the following cable:—

"Opened weak on heavy realizing but market looks like improving."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—From their Dallas (Texas) friends:—

"Crop continues deteriorate, heavy weevil and warm damage, rains needed Western section. Texas outlook now 4 1/2 million."

From their Liverpool friends:—

"Look for reaction, although likely to go higher."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Longs realizing in advance of ginning report. Trade support."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (6.20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:

"Although heavy selling by longs market steady at the advance. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upward and prefer operating on the Bull side. Crop conditions have deteriorated."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 22nd inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Whilst market naturally nervous has good tone. Think substantially higher prices will be seen before forthcoming Bureau. Considerable liquidation to-day but American public becoming interested our trade has still considerable amount to cover."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened firm and improved 18 points during first quarter of an hour. At this level there was heavy long liquidation which caused a sharp drop of 49 points within half an hours time. In the later trading there was some recovery and the market closed irregular at a loss of 6 points in the near positions while distant deliveries ruled steady and gained 6 points.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy on profit taking but improved on fresh buying orders. The close was firm at a rise of 22 to 24 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 18 points to 11.07d. per lb.—

The market is awaiting second ginning report which will be issued to-day in America—

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Despite easy quotations from New York, the local market opened steady at Rs. 429- and eased off on profit taking by local operators the close at 4 p.m. prices as under:—

Broach J/A.	405	405/8	400	400
Broach A/M.	429	429/8	423/12	423/12
Oomra D/J.	398	39	394	394
Bengal D/J	362	362	358	358

SEWRI MARKET.

Following easier Liverpool Cables, the local market ruled quiet with a small business and at 6-30, prices were quoted as under:—

Broach J/A.	398	398	395	395
Broach A/M.	421	423/8	421	422/8
Ooomra D/J.	392	393	393	392
Bengal D/J.	357	357	356/8	356/8

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 22.

Bengal 358 D/J.
Broach 424 A/M
Broach 400 J/A.
Oomra 394 D/J.

Broach	411	407	401	396
S. D.	418	414	408	402
P. A.	415	408	401	395
K. V.	403	400	395	390
Dholera	399	396	391	386
Kalajin	404	400	395	390
Cutch	413	409	405	400
Surat	464	460	456	
Rajpupla	459	455	451	
Navsari	474	470	466	
Southern		401	397	393
Western				
Comptah	426	422	418	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 23.

			Ready / Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		355/60
„ Fine M.G,		330/55	Nov. + 21/Dec. + 16
„	F. G.	M. G.	345/50
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	„	350/55
„	F. G.	„	345/50
Wardha-Hingt Fine		M. G.	400
Nagpur „	400	Nov. + 33/Dec + 23	
Yeotmal		„	395
Arvi	395	Nov + 25/Dec + 15	
Amraoti			390
KhamgaonAkola	390	Nov + 17/8Dec + 9-10	
Mulkapur	„		385
Khandesh	380/35	Nov. + 9	Dec.—6
Muthia Fine	M.G.	370	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality		„	390
Purna Average		„	385
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	385
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	385
Burwah Sanavad			385
Broach Fine M.G.,			410
„ F.G.,			400-5
Westerns Good	MG		375/-0
„	HG.		
Cambodia Fine	M G		420-25
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	M	G	395/400
Compta F.G.M.G.			395-400
Dhollera			..
Kadi/Viramgam			..

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Jetha Devji Ujjain 377
100 Forbes & Co. Sindh American 380
100 Langli & Co. Bijapur 370
100 Langli & Co. Akola 348
100 H. Neushi & Co. Sindh American 395
200 Patel Cotton & Co. Jalgaon 377
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Nandura 377
200 Ozoburin & Co. C P No. 1 408
100 Ozoburin & Co. Darwah 404
100 Swadesh Mill Indore 370
100 H. Randhagat & Co. C P 1 408
200 Currimbhai Bengal 340
100 Tata & Co Bijapur 365
200 K. Vishram Bodbad 391
100 A. Damodar Broach 400
100 Currimbhai Ujjain 375

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	3 days	Since 1st. septemper This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	17	3,15,304	2,92,561
Central India	549	3,16,557	3 86,373
Barsi and Nagar	88	2,04,438	2,24,847
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,637	74,389
Berar	370	576,917	4,79,358
Central Provinces	423	2,31,498	2,47,006
Total Oomras	144	17,14 351	17,04,534
Dholera		2,13,367	2,85,485
N.W. Provinces ..	150	59208	1,31147
Rajputana ..	479	63,737	1,15,928
Sind-Punjab ..		1,18,553	2,05,277
Broach ..		2,40,047	3,13,389
Coompta & Dharwar	220	1,40612	1,66826
Westerns-Northerns		74,746	114,730
Cocoanada ..		495	3 125
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia		48,490	67,850
Persian		5,355	5,513
American	1394	365,926	17257
Egyptian and African		88,682	84,928
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		846	3,700
Total	3690	31,31,445	33,09,774

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 18th August

In full pressed Bales. 22—8—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,458	4,04,039 5,42,562
Japan & China	1,805	15,29,149 18,51,856
Coast Ports	25,950	24,324
Up-country by Rail	1,69,768	1,11634
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	9,004	11,352
Total	5 263	21,37,710 25,41,728

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

Wheat	11,457 cwts.
Linseed	2,984 „
Gingellyseeds	294 „
Groundnuts	5,154 „
Castorseed	1,344 „
Rice	11,677 „
Cottonseed	11,677 „
Mowraseed	222 „
Gram	1,829 „
Joowar	8,507 „
Maize	26 „
Barley	820 „
Bajree	5,480 „
Coal	301 tons.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed as under:—

Ready		Rs. 56-12-0
Shrawa	56-14	56/15
	56/12	56/12
Bhadarawa	57/	57/1
	56/14-	56/14
Asho	57/1	57/2
	56/15	56/15
		2-5 5/8
Shanghai Exchange.		2-5 5/8

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Ready	21-8-9
Bhadarwa	21-8-3
Asho	21-8-6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 15 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D 133 1-4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz. Ready 84.11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 24-15.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 24-15.
Tone of Silver.—Firm very little business doing China was a seller at higher rate. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the fixed price.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 3/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 month 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The Market has ruled steady to-day round about yesterday's closing price levels. To-morrow being the First Parvusan of Jains, the market will remain entirely (Kanta and Soda) closed.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/- per F.B.H.
S.S. Naringa Sh. 14/9 per „
S.S. Cohimur Sh. 14/9 per „
Shipment July Sh. 14/9 per „
Shipment A/S. Sh. 14/11 per „
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/3 per „
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March. Sh. 15/6 per „
Jamnagar C.I.F.—August Sh. 15/2 per „
September. Sh. 15/2 per „
Octo-No-Dec. Sh. 15/6 per „
Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/9 per „
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4 p. „
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per „
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Articles: Castorseeds September Opening Rs. 51/4 Highest Rs. 52/1 Lowest Rs. Nil Closing Rs. 51/13.

Articles: Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/8 Highest Rs. 49/12 Lowest Rs. Nil. Closing Rs. 49/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery, January Opening Rs. 4/11/6 Highest Rs. Nil. Lowest Rs. Nil Closing Rs. 4/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 55/4 Highest Rs. 55/8 Lowest Rs. Nil Closing Rs. 55/4.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Specially for the Chronicle.
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 21.

Wheat Bhadon Delivery 4/7/3.
Wheat Asuj Delivery 4/10/6.
Gram Asuj Delivery 470/0.
Barley Asuj Delivery 374/3.

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/12 to 4/, Barley 3/2 to 3/3, Rapeseeds 7/9 to 7/13, Rapeseeds Oil 20/4/0.
Market arrival.
Wheat 800 mds. Gram 400 mds. Barley 100 mds.
Market condition.—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER.

Para Rubber.
Value Sept/Oct. 9/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 22.

Demand, Bills 485.78

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 22.

T T Berlin on London	20.42-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	89.25
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.00

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	20.79—.06
December	21.07—.05
January	21.11—.06
March	21.32—.03
May	21.33+.06
Middling Spot	27.00—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

October	20.62—.13
January	20.94—.09
Middling Spot	20.20—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 22.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York 10-30 a.m.—
October 20.68
January 20.95
March 21.11
New York. Noon Call:—
October 20.70
January 20.96
March 21.15
New Orleans 9 a.m.—
October 20.56
January 20.86
March 21 01

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Scinde, Good	8.60+.15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.80+.15
Scinde, Fine	9.00+.15
Bengal, Good	8.60+.15
Bengal Fully Good	8.80+.15
Bengal, Fine	9.00+.15
Oomra, Good	9.00+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	9.25+.15
Oomra, Fine	9.50+.15
Broach, Good	9.30+.15
Broach Fully Good	9.60+.15
Broach Fine	9.00+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	19.10+.15
September	19.20+.15
October	19.35+.15
November	19.50+.15
December	19.47+.19
January	19.43+.15
February	19.41+.14
March	19.38+.13
April	19.38+.13
May	19.35+.11
June	19.34+.10
July	19.33+.09
August	19.33+.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.10+.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	10.81+.23
September	10.82+.23
October	10.87+.23
November	10.89+.24
December	10.96+.23
January	11.00+.24
February	11.00+.24
March	11.01+.24
April	1.01+.24
May	11.03+.23
June	1010.97+.23
July	10.96+.23
August	10.88+.23
Middling Spot	11.07+.18

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON METALS.

London, August 22.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-7/8
Copper Braziers	£71
Yellow Metal	£63-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£287

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bill, 3 months 4.3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London (Register)	£114-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9.3/4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£86-5/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	£54.5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101.3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92-1/2+

+Ex. Dividend.

STOCKS AND SHARES

UNLOADING IN TATA IRONS.

MILL SHARES: Bombay, Aug. 23.

There was very little change in the prices of mill shares at the opening but later on prices declined somewhat. It is said that some mills like B. Dyeing Century, Nagpur and Swadeshi have bought enough Cotton at prices below Rs. 125- per candy than those ruling at present. These shares are bound to improve in the long run.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Owing to heavy liquidation by a bull operator prices of Tata Iron and Steel suffered some decline.

There are rumours that the Directors are going to justify their action of a pessimistic forecast in to-morrow's meeting. Hydros ruled steady. There was good enguiry for Imeprial Bank Shares.

SECURITIES:

3 1/2 per cent Government paper declined to-day on rumours of Government accepting treasury bills at 97-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79-8.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 28-4.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (500) p.c. 142.0
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353/12.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29-6.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Dudran Cement (250) 191-4.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172-8
Katni Cement (40) (D) 620.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53-12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2) p.c. 142
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 605
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967/8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145-10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1090.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 556-4.
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548/12
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 400.
Apollo (30) nil, 6, 5.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 942-8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 547-8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Central (100) 20, 423-12
Crescent (100) 207-8.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 141-4.
Dawan (250) 80, 725.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 130
Elphinstone (100) nil 17/8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 916-4
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 136-4.
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 233/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1290
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 113-12.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 136-4.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 90.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 230, 251-8.
Pearl Mill (230) 511-4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 395.
Simplex (100) 171-4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 248.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 518/12.
Swan Mills (100) 151/4.
Tata Mills (100) 81-4.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 2875
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 272/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/9.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 111/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates 1st Sept. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper, Rs. 75-7 1/2 1945/55 Rs. 107/3. 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 84.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

B. Burma T. Corporation 12½ Rs. 106 658/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 237-8 242/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 205.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6t.pc. 250.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum 5-13. 9-5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 15.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 870.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 26 1/26.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-9.
Tata 1st Preference 144.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50-12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 152-8.
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—
Aug/Sep. per cwt. 15/
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/1-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 15/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/3-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/4

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Krishna's Highly Appreciated Production
Flood Havoc in GUJARAT
In nine Parts—See the Flood Facts at Bombay Doors.

TO-MORROW at 2 P. M.
SPECIAL SHOW
For LADIES and CHILDREN only
Time 2 to 4 P.M.
All Ladies are cordially Invited.

ON FRIDAY THE 26TH AT 7 P.M.
GRAND CHARITY SHOW
FOR
FLOOD RELIEF FUND
ON BEHALF OF IDAR FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.
PLEASE COME AND HELP.

NEXT SATURDAY SHARDA PICTURE.
POISONED TREE

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
CAMA BAUG.

Harold Lloyd in The Freshman.
A Pathe Picture
Just the Kind of a Girl That No Fellow Could Forget!
Charming Romance! Worlds of Fun! Thrills!
Just Full of the Things That Make You Happy!
It sweeps you off your feet with enjoyment.
Time :—6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
Prices: Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, 12 ans. 6 ans. including Tax.
Free list entirely suspended.
PATHE CINENA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate's Mythological Picture
8th Incarnation.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Religious Picture
SHRI KRISHNA NARDI
FEATURING
Miss ZILLOO & Miss PUTLI.
Don't miss this Opportunity.
Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holiday at 3-30 P. M.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY—
Kohinoor Film Company's Picture
"SHAHUKAR OF SURAT."

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.
Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work at the best of all."
KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 23.

S S Nalgora, Ellis, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.

S S City of York, Olsen, Karachi.
S S Iris, Coerson, Rangoon.

August 24.

S S Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.
S S Dumala, Kitson, London.
S S Risaldar, Mathews, Calcutta.
S S Sumatra Maru, Kamikawa, Kobe.

LOADING.

August 23.

Steamer Gamaria for Karachi and London
Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe
Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Jalavihar, for Rangoon.

S S Nalgora: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Nalgora arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Iris: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Iris sailed yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S City of York: The K N Co.'s steamer City of York sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo, and passengers.

S S Dumala: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumala will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S S Risaldar: The T M Co.'s steamer Risaldar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru: The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a genera cargo and 5 passengers.

EXPORTS.

August 23.

S S China for London:—84 bales lamb skins, and 23 bales lamb broad tail skins Cox and King Ltd., 14 bales goat skins M Ismail, 22 bales sheep skins, 7 bales cow hides and 9 bales goat skins L Hassam, 12 bales sheep skins and 4 bales goat skins A S Mooloobhoy, 5 bales goat skins H B Ramji and Co., 2 bdles carpets A Azizullaoff, 8 bales moonjonatting M M and Co., 14 bales goat skins and 9 bales sheep skins A Abdulla and Co., 20 bales goat skins and 1 bale sheep skins M Nissim, 16 pkgs teak wood, and 3 tons gurgan. Mackenzie Ltd., 12 pkgs brass ware Thos Cook and Son, 22 bales carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 3 bdes carpets F Ismailoff, 41 bdles lamb skins 1 case 2 bdles fox skins and 1 bdle jackal skins H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles: 200 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co.

For Constantinople: 8 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 97 bales wool D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of York for Antwerp: 5500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 549 cwt tin chippings J G Sheth.

For Liverpool: 330 bales cotton Union Cotton Co. Ltd.

Lornaston for Leith: 1200 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros., 200 cwt bone secocus S Bannister and Co.

For Antwerp: 110 bales cotton A Khimjee, 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Hull: 18000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros., 11000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Birkenfels: for Antwerp: 1800 cwt crushed bones S Bannister and Co.

For Malmo: 18 cwt cardamoms G Suchedina and Co.

For Bremen: 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 1 case lizard skins S M H Khadarbakhsh.

For Hamburg: 1000 cwt myrabollams J Noormohmed, 100 cwt dry ginger E Virjee and Co., 2450 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 100 cwt niger seed Volkart Bros., 165 bales cotton fly Spat Textile Products.

S S Ridderkerk for Amstedam: 240 cwt bone meal S Bannister and Co.

For Hamburg: 1540 cwt crushed myrabollams M B Kaisha, 400 cwt linseed oil cakes E Dammei and Co., 1100 cwt linseed oil cakes and 4200 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 165 bales cotton Union Cotton Co. Ltd., 110 bales cotton H Laljee and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 23.

S S Jalapa from New York. Agents:—Lional Edwards:—10 cases book binding cloth, 37 bales and 112 cases cotton remnants, 24 bales paper, 23 boxes, 86 cases and 2 pkgs clocks, 165 cases and 59 boxes auto parts, 78 cases American piecegoods, 20 kegs zinc oxide, 751 drums lubricating oil, 15 bdles ketchup, 12 bdles olive, 257 bdles and 105 pieces auto springs, 8 cases and 7 bdles medicines, 10 boxes indigo gram, 31 drums dyes, 33 cases flit, 12 cases steel office furniture, 12 casse picture films, 41 bales used clothing, 11 cases foreiol cream, 20 cases toilet soap, 46 cases angle photogestal, 42 cases, 20 drums, 2 1|4-drums and 5 brls lubricating grease, 94 brls and 2 drums dyestuffs, 59 pkgs auto parts and tubes, 20 solid rubber truck tyres, 81 pkgs globes for hurricane lanterns, 40 cases playing cards, 17 bales leather belting, 6 bdles and 15 boxes auto parts, 31 cases motor cars, 40 cases commercial chassis, 100 cases old newspapers, 72 pkgs hurricane lanterns, 38 boxes and 167 bales rubber tyres, 12 cases dental cream, 800 bars silver.

From Philadelphia: 11 cases storage batteries, 14 bales and 7 cases C.P. goods, 6 brls and 6 cases railway carriage classic, 66 brls lubricating oil, 25 bales leather remnants, 6 cases motor cars, 20 cases commercial chassis, 17 brls dry aniline dye.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 22.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 54/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 55/
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment paid August 55/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment hull paid. September 54/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment paid Aug/Sept. £17/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/12/6

LINSEED.

London, August 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £17/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ton.—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 32/1 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ton.—
Delivery paid Oct/Dec. 31/5

COFFEE.

New York, August 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 13-7/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 22.

Spot 24-15/16
Forward 24-15/16

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittance during the week ending 20th August, 1927 34,000; Total Remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 20th August, 1927 6,445,000.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 20th August 1927 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 20th August 1927 34,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 20th August 1927 12,019,000.

TREASURY BILL SALES.

Total amount applied for is at Rs. 4,06,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-13-0 and above have been accepted in full, and those at Rs. 97-12-0 to the extent of approximately 91 per cent of the amount tendered at that rate. Lower tenders have been rejected. Average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 97-12-5.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

23rd August 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending	13th Aug. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1613	1607.
Bombay x	10453	30688
Karachi	4995	1002
Madras	4777	5673
Rangoon	521(a)	431
Tuticorin	1260	1310
	23619	40711

EXPORTS.

Week ending	13th Aug. 1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1473	706
Bombay	19296	66553
Karachi	21610	22669
Madras	2910	1456
Rangoon	1266	..
Tuticorin	1226	11390
	46921	102774

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 13th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	108145	75903
Bombay x	3120669	3293024
Karachi	756319	1169070
Madras	157953	153355
Rangoon	28451 (a)	28752
Tuticorin	56596	82224
	4228133	4802328

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 13th Aug. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	37290	38584
Bombay x	1952376	2403182
Karachi	667509	1023620
Madras	49143	93698
Rangoon	63930	84931
Tuticorin	34613	117459
	2801863	3761474

(a) to 6th Aug. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 22nd	August 1927.	1926
	348	189
1st Sept. to 22nd	August 1926-27.	1925-26
	46713	113880

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 9th	Aug. 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	6596	..
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay (a)	70	469
U. S. A. ..	..	300
	70	7365

	1st Sept. to 9th *1926-27	Aug. 1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	40611	65995
Continent	353214	419713
China	64514	128865
Japan	186220	406515
Bombay (a) ..	47316	118293
U. S. A.	9101	9750
	700976	1149131

* Adjusted
(a) includes cotton for transhipment.

Notice No. 728|CH|2 dated 22nd August 1927.—Members are notified that the Bombay Weekly and Bi-Weekly and the Indian Weekly Statistics can be obtained from the Clearing House at a cost of Rs. 15|- per annum. The new year commences on the 1st September.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84.4.11

RECONSTRUCTION IN AHMEDABAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A very short report of my speech which I delivered at the students meeting held on Friday in connection with the Gujarat floods, has appeared in the issue of your paper of Saturday, the 20th inst. In my speech above referred to, I had put before the audience my views on reconstruction in Ahmedabad.

The most important question which was agitating the minds of the citizens of Ahmedabad before the floods, was the demolition of the historic wall of the city. I have herewith attached a poster which would give any one a good idea of the agitation in that connection. I was at Ahmedabad before and during the terrible floods, and I can tell you from what I saw there that if the wall had been pulled down before the floods, there would have been less damage so far as house-collapses is concerned. The floods are a blessing in disguise to Ahmedabad. When re-building of houses will commence, the Government and the municipality should take care to see that the new structures are well ventilated and are built on firmer foundations. The Municipality should avail itself of the opportunity to widen roads and lanes, and take every precaution to make the city healthy and beautiful. There is too much congestion in many parts of the city. Measures should, therefore, be forthwith taken to demolish the wall wherever necessary and thus make way for the city to spread outside. Ahmedabad is called the Manchester of the East. In one respect the comparison may be all right, but in many other respects—especially in the matter of health and sanitation—Ahmedabad will not be able to stand comparison with Manchester. I hope, the worthy President of the Ahmedabad Municipality will kindly note my suggestions, and do all he can in that direction.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. BAPAT, M.A., S.T.C.
Motiwala's Chawl.
Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7.
August 21.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY RIOT CASE.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 22.

The Shivaji Tercentenary Riot Case, which is being heard before the Special Magistrate Mr. C. N. Millard is now coming to a close, the prosecution witnesses, being all finished at the last hearing on Friday.

At to-day's hearing of the case half-a dozen defence witnesses were examined, Mr. Shaik Hasan Baakza, younger brother of K. B. Shaik Ali Baakza, being one of them he deposed that he was a member of Muslim Committee, specially appointed for that defence of the accused, and that he had also contributed to the fund raised by the Committee to defray the expenses incurred in defending the accused.

I understood from Mr. Nazir Mohmed Shaik, Pleader for defnece in the Shivaji Tercentenary Riot case, that a number of Mahomedans and even Hindoos approached him yesterday, showing their eagerness to appear in the court as defence witnesses, Mr. Shaik thereupon requested them to present themselves when called for.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 20th instant, the total mortality in Bombay, viz., 587 was 14 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.5. These figures compare favourably with those for the 34th week of 1926 when the mortality was 721 and death rate 29.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 695 and death rate 29.0.

Out of the total deaths, 161 were among infants under one age. Cholera caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths. Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 388 as against 432 for the 34th week of 1926 and 400 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.40, Fort 0.35, J.J. Hospital 0.28.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 54.59, Fort 68.99, J.J. Hospital 53.77.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 43.07, Fort 48.16, J.J. Hospital 46.21.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 56.22, Fort 81.91, J.J. Hospital 65.80.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23rd Aug. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F) at 8 a.m. 29.782 ins. (.022 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.715 ins. (.020 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .033 ins.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 212 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy is equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.40 ins.

Total rainfall during the month 5.22 ins.

Total rainfall during the year 54.66 ins.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 23RD AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was higher than usual in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.14 ins. of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.65 ins. of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area and in upper Sind; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.20 ins. of rain, Surat 0.69 ins., Ahmedabad 0.28 ins. and Indore 0.18 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat. Temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the central parts of the area. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.40 ins. of rain, Marmagao 0.27 ins. and Karwar 0.18 ins. Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84 degree .1 and the lowest 77 degree .2.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.25 ins. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and in Gujarat and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and the Konkan, and local in the east United Provinces, Central India West and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, Kathiawar and the Bombay Deccan. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.27 ins. at Cochin.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup. Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

The s.s. "China" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

SETTNA.—At Paris, on 23rd August, 1927, Framroz Ardeshir Settna, son of Mr. A. K. Settna, Bar-at-Law, Ahmedabad.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Further donations towards the funds of the above Institution have been received, and with amount previously acknowledged, viz., Rs. 38,66,685 the total now stands at Rs. 38,67,243.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held in the open ground near the Union Office, Bombay Improvement Trust Block No. 1, Foras Road on Friday (26th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"FOUNDATIONS OF ISLAM."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday (the 28th inst.) when Pundit Mamachandraji of Delhi wil deliver a lecture on "Foundations of Islam."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo on the 22nd and is due in Bombay in the afternoon of the 26th inst.

BANDRA ARTS CIRCLE.

On Sunday next (the 28th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. a debate will be held in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Bandra on "That the influence of the West has been beneficial to the East," when Dr. P. A. Dias will preside. The proposition will be led by Mr. Wilfred Pereira, Solicitor, followed by Miss C. Ferreira, and Miss B. Fernandes. The opposition will be formed of Messrs. P. A. D'Souza, L. Pinto and J. Mello.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution "Mother's Day" will be publicly celebrated at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, on Sunday (28th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Mr. G. B. Kshirsagar, Miss Malini V. Javeri, Miss Lilavati R. Chonkar and Miss Narmada N. Samarth will address the meeting. Mrs. Vatsalabai Vithalrao Chandavarkar will preside.

CONCESSION TO SEASON-TICKET HOLDERS.

The General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, writing to the Hon. Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, regarding the season ticket holders travelling beyond destination says:—"I beg to inform you that instructions to issue similar excess fare tickets to B. B. and C. I. Railway season ticket holders travelling beyond destination over the G.I.P. Railway have since been issued."

FREE BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

The two precious books namely, "Wake Up Princes" and "Indian States" worth rupees five and two respectively by late Mr. Khaserao Jadhava, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda Raj, Agricultural Advisor and Subha and District Magistrate, Baroda, are to be given free to the public libraries on sending annas six only to cover postage to "The Secretary, Shri Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda."

LORD LYTTON'S PORTRAIT IN COUNCIL HALL

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council has written a letter to the President of the Council protesting against his taking steps to hang a portrait of Lord Lytton in the Council Hall without putting the matter for discussion before the Council.—Free Press.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN HONOURED

M. COM. DEGREE CONFERRED BY BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY

We understand that the University of Birmingham has conferred on Principal Tannan of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, the M. Com. degree, the highest degree in the Faculty of Commerce at the University, for his book "Banking Law and Practice in India" recently reviewed in the "Chronicle."

MR. IYENGAR'S STATEMENT ON MINISTRY.

MR. SATYAMURTHY'S REJOINDER

MADRAS, August 22.

With reference to Mr S. Srinivasa Iyengar's statement that Mr. Satyamurthy's opinions about what the Ministry should or should not do after the 'No-confidence' motion, did not represent the Party's view, Mr. Satyamurthy says in the course of an interview to the Press that he is not aware of having expressed any opinion that was not the opinion of the Party.

In his interview, given on August 3rd, he had simply said three things: that (1) now both the Congressmen and Justicites had made up their minds the Ministry were bound to meet with a large volume of opposition in the Council and with little or no elected support they were bound to seek the support of the electorate, (2) as the censure motion was bound to be supported by an elected majority, the Ministry should not function as that would be against the spirit of the Government of India Act and (3) that it was for the Ministry and the Governor to decide when the Ministry was to come to an end, though personally he felt that it could not continue after the next budget at the latest.

He does not feel that in the expression of these views he has contravened any party resolution or the Congress mandate. As for the proposal about forming a Ministry with an elected support behind it, it was merely a suggestion for consideration by the next Congress.—Free Press.

FIRING AT NANKING

MILITARY OBJECTIVES BEING SHELLED

LONDON, August 22.

Rugby.—The latest news of the Yangtse hostilities is that the Southern troops continue to be evacuated down the railway to Shanghai, from Chinkiang, although Sun Chuanfang's troops had not yesterday reached the river bank there. At Nanking, military objectives only are being shelled, but rifle and machine gun-fire from Pukow continues. Merchant vessels in the river have been fired on from the banks, and convoys have, in consequence, been re-started.

Firing, directed against one British vessel below Nanking to-day, was silenced by H.M.S. "Woodlark". After having landed a party of Marines as a precautionary measures to ensure the safety of valuable British property at Nanking, the cruiser "Hawkins," with Addmiral Tyrwhitt on board proceeded up the river to Wuhu yesterday.—B. O. W.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETS AT SIMLA ON 27TH.

Mr. Ashfaque Ahmed of Khilafat Committee, wires:—

Moulana Shaukat Ali wires as under: "Under instructions from the President wired from Simla, the Khilafat Working Committee meeting will be held at Simla, instead of at Lahore, on 27th and 28th instant. All Muslim leaders are assembling there for important consultation. All members are earnestly requested to reach Simla by the afternoon of 26th, informing Moulana Shafidaudi of their arrival, who will arrange for their accommodation."

REFORMS COMMISSION.

CONFERENCE AT TINNEVELLY

MADRAS, August 22.

According to the "Madras Mail", in view of the impending appointment of the Royal Commission on Reforms, support for the proposal is being widely canvassed to hold a largely attended and representative Conference at Tinnevelly some time in October and formulate a scheme for constituting the Tamil districts as also Malabar and South Kanara into a separate self-governing province.

It is likely the Ministers will attend the Conference.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Margaret Balfour arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, Mrs. Anandibai Gupte, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Lt:—Col. S. G. V. Ellis, Col. C. Graham Smith, Mr. Dawoodkhan S. Tyebjee, Lt: Col. and Mrs. H. S. Gaskell, Lt: Col. and Mrs. L. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch, Major R. P. Varwell, Major C. E. Montifiore, Major and Mrs. E. E. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sharp, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Collis, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall, the Revd. L. McLean Miss Steward and Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

ATTACHED SECTION'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

In the replayed match between the Attached Section and Gordons on the Cooperage on Monday the former won comfortably by three goals to nil. It was a triumph for the local team who completely outplayed their opponents, and showing rare speed, dominated the game from start to finish. They were fat too fast for their opponents and if they had increased the score it would have not been more than they deserved. The forwards showed good judgment, dribbling and passing well while the tactics they adopted were distinctly clever. Walker was a good pivot, unselfishness being the essence of his display.

The Gordons began by defending the Colaba end, and it was not long before the local men asserted themselves. Walker opened the game well and Leek and Page made much ground down the wings. Whenever they got the ball the inside trio did not waste any time, but passing and interpassing with rapid precision they proved too clever for a show defence and at the interval the Attached Section were two goals up.

A terrific space set by the Attached Section in the second half wore down the Gordons and in the latter part of the moiety they were a tired team. The Bombay forwards were literally buzzing round the visitors' goal and it was surprising that the Gordons were able to keep down the scoring. Several well placed shots were either cleverly saved or missed by inches. Haig cleared a dangerous situation by running out at the right moment and fisting away. The Gordons instituted a few desultory raids which, however, found the Section backs at home, and Hicks did not have much to do. Towards the end, however, he brought two good saves when Jones came near scoring. The persistence of the local side was at last rewarded. In attempting to kick the ball out Harley sent the ball into his own goal. It was rather on unfortunate thing for the Gordons, but it was inevitable as McHale was in a very good position to score. The end came soon after. On the form they displayed the Attached Section should go far in the tournament.

Attached Section ..... 3 goals.
Gordon Highlanders ..... nil

ATTACHED SECTION:—Hicks; Crawley and Hall; Colquhon, Walker and Duffus; Leek, McHale, Kirker, Marshall and Page.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS:—Haig; Harley and Gardener; Simpson, Tosh and Clark; Forbes, Cull, Walker, Nicol and Jones.

Referee: F. J. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 24TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

(To-day the Sun enters Virgo. Happy days are indeed dawning on virgins. Match-making mammas should hesitate themselves and the results of their endeavours on behalf of their daughters will be amazing—more than expectations formed by them. There will be big "catch" of mustached fools from the sea or river of matrimony, only a little tact is needed in "angling." To counteract the bad effects of some evil eyes virgins are advised not to move out of house in the dusk, and to pour oil on the heads of Hanuman every Saturday mentioning the name of their earthly god, during the whole of this month.)

If to-day is your birthday you are energetic, shrewd, patient and persevering, but a little persecuting too. Many will be the shoals and rocks your barge will encounter on the ocean of "this dark world and wide", but being a veteran captain you will steer it clear and come out unscathed. You do not try to ford treacherous streams, nor attempt to cross bridges, however well built they may be, especially in the rough weather in monsoons, knowing full well that they are just like cream-cracker biscuits before the force of the mighty mountainous waves and torrents of rain and furious hurricanes, having probably in mind the disaster like those of Gujarat, Kathiawar or Sind. Many times you are overcautious, thinking the whole world to be a great rogue, and therefore lose much of life's joy, just as some addlepated cranks are afraid of germs existing in all articles of food or drink or in the air everywhere, and do not enjoy life nor allow others to do so. You honestly believe that life is not "all beer and skittles", nor "brandy and billiards," nor "whisky and whists", nor "tawny ports and tennis," "ad hoc genus dammi", and take your life's work very seriously.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

FIFTH DAY

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. I, 6 furlongs.
Savage 1
Nayiff Pasha 2
Gaffi 3

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. I, 6 furlongs.
Grey Master 1
Roulette 2
Afreet 3

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. III. 6 furlongs.
Subhan 1
Koko 2
Azedin 3

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—1 mile furlong.
Shewanti 1
Shivaprasad 2
Gift of Song 3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Div. I, 6 furlongs.
Thaxted 1
Polychrome 2
Pack Up 3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Div. II, 6 furlongs.
Longleat 1
King's Yellow 2
Sinhagad 3

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—1 mile.
Rarity 1
Bucknell 2
Rubdan 3

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—1 mile.
Moss 1
Affable 2
L.S.D. 3

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—6 furlongs
Gallant Gael 1
Roseate Air 2
Santock 3

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—1 mile 1. furlong.
Taimurlung 1
Kadir Hajaz 2
Roman 3

....SELECTIONS BY "MESTRO."....

First Race Starts at 2 p.m.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. I.
Nayif Pasha 1
Dhidha 2
Lucky Thought 3

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. II.
Grey Master 1
Company 2
Roulette 3

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. III.
Subhan 1
Koko 2
Zeebar 3

THE BANGALORE PLATE.
Gift of Song 1
Shiva Prasad 2
Shewanti 3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Div. I.
Riverine 1
Hobbs 2
Thaxted 3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Div. II.
King's Yellow 1
Bentoi 2
New Style 3

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.
Silver Trush 1
Bucknell 2
Rarity 3

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.
Moss 1
Ventose 2
Cap-a-Pie 3

THE YERROWDA PLATE.
Santock 1
Four Square 2
Roseate Air 3

THE MATHERAN PLATE.
Fairdoss 1
Tairmurlang 2
Kurdistan 3

POLO TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, August 22.

New York.—The Polo Selection Committee anounce that Watson Webb and Malcolm Stevenson will replace Guest and Cowdin, respectively in numbers one and three in the International series at Meadowbrook. The decision follows the experiment yesterday when Webb and Stevenson were introduced midway between a hotly contested match between the selected American four and the junior University players, the result being that a new dash was immediately instilled, and the Americans advanced from four all and won by eleven goals to five. Thus the Army team will be opposed by an identical 1924 American team.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY'S U. S. CENSUS BUREAU GINNING FIGURES.

GINNED UPTO 15TH AUGUST BALES 45,7000

PAST SEASONS FIGURES.

(In thousand Bales):

Reports	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
upto 31-7-27	163	48	159	30
upto 15-8-27	..	134	419	119
up to 3rd	..	513	1,315	809
upto 4th	..	1,816	2,383	1,705
upto 5th	..	2,128	2,825	1,863

BATTLE OF THE CLOCKS

DISCUSSION IN IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday Dr. R. E. Dadachanji, Chairman, formally moved the adoption of the Board's resolution dated the 12th instant that all clocks in the Bombay Improvement Trust be set to Bombay Time.

Mr. W. H. Neilson moved an amendment to set the clocks to Bombay Time but in order to avoid confusion and inconvenience to members of the Committee the notices, etc., should be issued by the Secretary according to Standard Time.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the amendment and said the Board was a superior body and their orders must be obeyed.

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna moved another amendment that in the notices calling the meetings of the Committee both the Bombay and the Standard time should be mentioned.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved a third amendment against the amendment of Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna recommending the Board to allow them to revert to the Standard Time.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

PLIGHT OF GUJARAT.

LONDON APATHY'S

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Atul Chatterjee and other distinguished Indian leaders are now in London, and it has surprised me very much that, so far they have not used their influence and moved the Mayor of London to start a Mayor's Fund for relief in Gujarat, Kathiawar and other affected places. The Mayor may forget his duty, but how is it that they have not reminded him of it? Is it too late for them to do so now?

When Japan had earthquake—the Lord Mayor of London and the Viceroy of India felt the shock at once. How is it that the Viceroy beyond showing his sympathy by subscribing, has done nothing more? I hope it is not late to act now and at once, and I trust this letter may act as "Lest we forget".

What is Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner, is doing? It is high time that he acted as Commissioner to lead the course of India for commiseration.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

August 22.

A GRUESOME FIND

While a municipal sweeper was cleaning a bye-lane of Kazi Syod Street, on Monday evening, he found a bundle, wrapped up in a black cloth. On opening it, he discovered the dead body of a newly born female child with a wound in the throat. The police being informed removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner on Tuesday morning. The police made an effort to trace the parents of the baby but without success. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to an incised homicidal wound in the throat inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury.

DEAD BODY IN SEA.

On Tuesday morning, the dead body of an unknown Hindu was found floating in the sea at Worli Pumping Station. It was taken out by the police and removed to the morgue for inquest.

RADIO STATION IN RAJKOT.

VANKANER, Aug. 22.

A 'Radio' Station has recently been opened by Messrs. Malviya Brothers at Rajkot, the Capital of Kathiawar.—Free Press.

GONDAL THAKOR SAHEB'S DONATION

VANKANER, Aug. 22.

H. H. The Maharaja Thakor Saheb of Gondal has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the flood relief fund.—Freee Press.

"SAURASHTRA" PROSCRIBED.

VANKANER, Aug. 22.

The "Saurashtra" of Ranpur whose editor is Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., has been proscribed from the Jamnagar State.—Free Press.

LANCASHIRE PERTURBED.

POOR AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

RISE IN MANCHESTER MARKET.

LONDON, August 22.

There is an uneasiness in Lancashire at a succession of pessimistic rumbles concerning the American cotton crop. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture of the increasing boll-weevil damage has resulted in an advance by a farthing per pound of cotton. In the Manchester Exchange, cotton is now in the region of eleven pence per pound compared with seven pence a few weeks ago. Markets anticipate a rise to a shilling.

Private reports from a Manchester expert who is travelling in the cotton-belt, state that opinion in New Orleans suggests that the next Washington Bureau Bulletin, will show a decline of a quarter million bales on the previous estimate whose smallness had caused sensation.—Reuter.

DELHI UNIVERSITY

NAWAB OF PAHASU DONATES A BUILDING.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 23.

The Nawab of Pahasu has recently offered through the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province use of a large double-storeyed house known as "Mumtaz Castle" to the University of Delhi free of rent. It is situated on Ajmer Road, Delhi, and is one of the most conspicuous houses in Civil Lines. It is the desire of the Nawab Sahib that the University Law Hall should be located in these premises. There is plenty of accommodation in the main building and adjoining structures for lecture halls, common rooms and residence of about 50 students and warden. This has solved a very difficult problem of accommodation for the University and the Vice-Chancellor has gratefully accepted the generous offer. Khan Bahadur Mir Bahauddin, Manager, Pahasu Estate, who has taken a keen interest in the University education in the province is now completing the necessary arrangements.

S. SINHA TO REPRESENT INDIA.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The "Leader's" London correspondent wires that Mr. Sachidananda Sinha has received and accepted the invitation of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to attend the International Press Conference on August 24th as the representative of India. The Conference will determine methods of ensuring more rapid transmission of press news with a view to reducing risks and international misunderstandings, and also discuss technical problems.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	August 23.
Previous Closing Rate	21.11
To-day's Opening Rate	20.95
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	21.46
Difference	plus .35

LIVERPOOL.

	August 23.
Previous Closing Rate	11.00
To-day's Opening Rate	11.05
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.90
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	433

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 23.
Silver Ready	25 3 0
	Higher 0 4 0
Silver Forward	25 3 0
	Higher 0 4 0

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

To-day local market closed as under:—

Broach July/August	406	0	0
Broach April/May	429	8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan.	399	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan.	364	0	0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1927.

THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The graphic picture that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel drew on Sunday at the Marwari Vidyalaya of how Gujarat stood up as one man to face its terrible calamity lends support, if any were needed, to Mahatma Gandhi's statement that Gujarat has demonstrated its fitness for Swaraj. Mr. Vallabhbhai did not exaggerate when he said it was the spirit of Mahatmaji's teachings that was at work in every town and village of Gujarat though he was himself physically absent. It was the same spirit that prompted the professors and students of the Ahmedabad National College to undertake scavenging work in a number of villages. It is superfluous to dwell at length on the prompt relief work of private agencies like the various Congress organisations when officials themselves have cheerfully acknowledged their services. Will Government do their part as honourably? So far as relief of immediate distress in the shape of doles of food and raiment is concerned, the poor people have had it and will continue to have it through private agencies, with or without Government help. But, as Mr. Vallabhbhai pointed out, the main want of the people now is to have their houses rebuilt. This is too big a task for private relief alone. The people of Gujarat demand help from Government from the Famine Insurance Fund, a fund collected from the contributions of the people themselves. In determining the amount to be spared from this fund it should be remembered that the help to the destitute and to the untouchables should be quite free. And it should also be clearly understood that money should be given to the ordinary farmers at a low rate of interest. In his quiet but firm way Mr. Vallabhbhai warned Government that if they failed to give timely help the farmers of Gujerat might perish and along with them the Government themselves.

The Press communique issued by Government on Monday shows that the latter realise their grave responsibility in the matter. They have decided to make free use of the Famine Fund. They will give the tagavi loans for the purchase of seed free of interest for one year. For reconstruction, loans will be granted on favourable terms. Though they state that it is not possible to announce the total sum that will be given out in this manner nor the terms of the loan until the detailed statements called for from the districts have been received, it is understood that they have decided to spend about 90 lakhs of rupees from the Famine Fund for this purpose as well as for free grants already given or being given. We congratulate the Government on this decision to direct part of the Famine Reserve Fund for the work of relief and reconstruction though we wish the announcement had been made a week earlier. That the decision has been made is due largely to the deep personal interest in the matter evinced by Sir Leslie Wilson and the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member and, to no small extent, to the powerful plea on behalf of Gujarat made by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his co-workers and they all deserve the Presidency's congratulations. Government having decided to spend freely from the Famine Fund, it is now their duty to see that the work of rebuilding and repairing the houses is begun without any delay. Having regard to the extent of the damage we do not think the sum of Rs. 90 lakhs will be quite sufficient. If Government consider that they cannot draw more than a crore of rupees from the Famine Fund they must apply to the Government of India to assist the Presidency out of the Central Exchequer. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya stated in the Assembly last week that non-official members would gladly vote money for the purpose and Sir Basil Blackett also pledged support to the Government to Bombay. Having ascertained the extent of the damage, the Government of Bombay, we trust, will lose no time in applying to the Government of India for assistance.

How urgent is the problem of reconstruction will be realised from the pitiable condition of housing in Ahmedabad. In that city out of the houses destroyed or damaged about 5000 are inhabited by mill workers who own 2000 of them. It seems to be no body's business to look after these poor people whose condition is heart-rending. The owners of many of these houses are already in the clutches of the money-lender and their houses are mortgaged. They cannot, therefore, raise loans, because their property is not free. They deserve special consideration. The workers live in chawls which are so over-crowded and insanitary that one feels amazed that a Municipality which is controlled by Nationalists should tolerate the present state of things. The Municipal building by-laws are ante-diluvian and even these are honoured more in their breach than in the observance, especially in the case of house for the poor. One of the by-laws, for instance, lays down: "The height of the plinth shall in the case of every building be not less than two feet above the level of the road." In one case our Special Commissioner saw a workers' chawl with 150 tenements, having a plinth only about 3 inches above the level of the road. Nor was that all. For the 600 people it accommodated, there were only 4 water taps. Another chawl of about 150 rooms had its plinth six feet below the level of the road! No wonder all except four rooms of this chawl were levelled to the ground by the recent flood. At the very doors of another mill under the management of a philanthropic mill-owner, our Commissioner saw a number of tenements built of corrugated iron sheets. The height of each tenement was four feet, two above the level of the road and two below! It is hardly necessary to add that both the Municipality and the Millowners' have been, criminally negligent in supplying the human needs of the workers. The amazing thing, as we have said, is that such scandalous housing conditions should exist in a city where Nationalists like Mr. Vallabhbhai control the Municipal administration and friends of the poor, like Mr. Banker and Ben Ansuya guide the Labour movement. We trust now at least steps well be taken to see that justice is done to the unfortunate human beings who are condemned to live in houses which will not be tolerated in any other country.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

The Government of India seem to be determined to refuse not only the full measure of protection to the textile industry but even a fair consideration of the whole question of protection by the Legislative Assembly. If they respected the opinion of the country and the interests of its national industry, they would have submitted the whole question of protection together with all the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board for the consideration of the Assembly. This was specially necessary in view of the fact that the recommendations of the Board are so interdependent. What Government have done instead is that they split up the question into two or three separate Bills and seek to confine the Select Committee to a few isolated and narrow issues at a time. The Bill they introduced in the Assembly on Monday deals with the protection of yarn only. And, they want the Select Committee to be tied down to that particular part of protection, divorced entirely from the question of piecegoods, as if the two questions were not mutually dependent. We trust, however, that the Select Committee will take a broader view of the case and consider the whole question of protection. It will be remembered in this connection that the Textile Board recommended not a duty on imported yarn—as that would be a great blow to the handloom industry—but a bounty on Indian yarn of higher counts, leaving the absence of protection for the lower counts to be compensated by the additoinal all-round duty on cloth. We repeat this fact only to show how the questions of protecting yarn and cloth hang altogether.

As regards the discussion of Government's Bill in the Assembly, it should be noted that Sir George Rainy, though he dealt at length on Mr. Noyce's recommendation of a specific duty on all cotton manufactures imported from Japan, that is, both cloth and yarn, had not a word to say why the present Bill confined itself to the question of yarn only. Most of the Indian members urged the implementing of all the main recommendations of the Textile Board. Mr. N. M. Joshi rightly suggested that the protection should be given on condition that the interests of the workers are fully safeguarded. It is a pity that one or two members took a very parochial view of the problem before them. One of them while admitting the need for protection opposed the widening of the scope of the Bill. In fixing his attention, somewhat irrelevently, on some of the capitalist millowners and their sins of omission and commission in the past, he failed to realise the national character of the industry that is now in danger. The Indian Textile industry supplies over a third of the cloth consumed by the country, supplies yarn to lakhs of weavers, employs nearly four lakhs of operatives, and consumes on an average 40 per cent. of the cotton crop of the country and thus supports not only a very large number of cultivators of cotton, but a whole army of intermediaries including the Indian Railways, who handle the cotton conveyed from the fields to the factories. That is why a man like Mahatma Gandhi, who swears by Khaddar and Khaddar alone, demands protection to the mill industry. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that every citizen of India, and especially every legislator in the Assembly, should regard the question of textile protection as a national question. We have pointed out before how Government's proposals are calculated to divide the spinning mills from the weaving mills, the mills from the handlooms, the Bombay mills from the up-country mills and, we may add now, the textile manufacturing provinces from the rest. We should beware of being misled by them. We should remember that the sole reason why Government would not raise the duty on imported cloth is to protect Lancashire. We may learn a lesson from the British who, to whatever part of the Empire they belong, stand by Lancashire. Likewise, whether we belong to Bombay or Bengal, Orissa or Madras, we should all seek to protect our premier industry in its hour of crisis.

A DUNGEON'S SPOIL.

The Governor of Bengal did make his long awaited statement regarding the Bengal detenus in his speech to the Legislative Council of the province yesterday. It is evident the present plight of many of the detenus is to continue, although the Governor gives the assurance that the case of each detenu will receive his "personal attention". But there is to be no change of policy in regard to the detenus and it is poor consolation to them to be told that conditions permitting "a large number of them will be transferred or released before the end of the year." Reports of their physical and mental distress have been appearing for months past in the Bengal Press. But Government remain as unconcerned as ever before. It was lucky that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose came out of the jail alive. The same luck did not fall to the lot of poor Mr. Shibsankar Bramhachary. This young man was arrested three years ago at the age of eighteen when he was in perfect health. But his life as detenu was one long chain of misery till death relieved his suffering. His mother appealed in vain to have him interned in his home. The authorities heeded not. Early in April last when the young man was practically on his death-bed, she appealed once again, but Government were as irresponsive as the jail walls around the detenu. When at last she was allowed to see him, it was when he was near his last gasp, and he expired the very next day.

How many others are on their way to the grave Heaven alone knows. Secrecy, dark as death, surrounds the lives of the detenus. With a view to eliciting some information concerning the sad end of Mr. Brahmhachary, two members of the Legislative Council gave notice of a series of searching questions to be asked in the Council. All the questions asked merely for information, two typical ones being: "Is it a fact that the said detenu was not granted any relief on the prayers made by his mother?" and "Is it a fact that only fifteen days after the rejection of her last prayer, the detenu expired?". These and most other questions have been disallowed on the frivolous ground that "it is a request not for information but for action." Let any man with a head on his shoulders judge whether the above questions ask for information or action. The simple though ugly fact is that shady practices need tortuous subterfuges to hide them.

HOUSING IN DEVASTATED GUJERAT.

NEED OF ORGANISED EFFORTS.

(BY A COOPERATOR.)

Calamity like the one which has visited North Gujerat is no doubt very severe but if the opportunity of repairing it on the right lines is allowed to slip from our hands the result will be another calamity in disguise. The hurry of the moment might induce people and their benefactors to be content with make-shifts without plan or organisation, but that is precisely the contingency we have to guard against from now. A good general even when he loses the battle will pull back the remnants of his force with the minimam of loss and will guard against the recurrence of the mistakes which brought on the defeat of his army. May we not expect a farseeing leadership in the matter of re-housing the people in the devastated areas of Gujerat?

Let every official and every social worker in charge of relief work, therefore, prepare the right plans for the work of reconstructing Gujerat. Let him take a stock of the number of houses to be rebuilt in the area in his charge and proceed to work on the right lines.

SELECTION OF SITES.

In the first place the selection of the site where the houses are to be rebuilt must form the first consideration; and its proper planning is equally important. The site must have as high a level as possible in the whole range of the village. The height will allow the proper drainage of superfluous water, give ample fresh air to the inhabitants and will entail smaller chance of the habitations being washed away by another flood. If a single site of sufficient extent is not available, two or more sites must be selected, but in no case should all the houses be huddled together on a single incommodious site. Government should make free grants of sites where the existing ones are found to be unsuitable.

The planning of the site consists in demarking the roads and plots for houses on a map in the first instance. A good plan must give the maximum road advantage to the plots with the minimum length of the roads. The purpose of a road is not merely to afford facility of communication but also to allow proper prefiation of air amongst the abutting houses. The actual construction of the roads need not be taken in hand now, but the work may well be deferred to be accomplished by the joint labour of the villagers themselves in normal times so that it might involve as little cost as possible. Even when the construction is taken in hand only the minimum width required for the time being need be covered with stone, sufficient space on either side of the metal being left for future requirements.

NEED OF A GARDEN.

In estimating the sizes of the house-plots allowance must be made for a bit of garden around each house and for enough space for the erection of a detached cattle-shed. The advantages of a garden cannot be overrated. It allows free light and air between house and house, minimises the risk of spread of fire from one house to the other and affords facility for raising vegetables, the water from the kitchen and the bath being utilised for the purpose instead of allowing it to sink in the ground to form the future hotbed of diseases. If the proper use of a garden is brought home to the villager he will not allow it to be relegated to form the dumping ground of all sort of rubbish and refuse, but will make it a happy ground for his children's play and healthy occupation, and even a source of their education.

A sufficient number of plots should also be reserved for the common amenities of the people, such as the school, the market the future village hall, though none of these would be possible to be built now. The location of these sites must be such as to give easy access to most of the inhabitants. Some spare space may also be left for the future expansion of the village.

MODEL PLANS

Meanwhile the preparation of model plans of new kinds of cottages such as of two rooms, three rooms and four rooms, should also be immediately taken in hand by a central agency. It must be borne in mind that every house, however small should be provided with an open verandah, an important desideratum and requirement of the Indian climate, and as the common meeting place of the household during the greater part of the day and the sleeping place during the summer. Where it is houses under one roof on the ground of economy, not more than two should be joined, each however forming a semi-detached cottage, but each having an independent piece of garden, which in no case should be treated as a superfluous luxury.

The next important step to be aimed at is the standardisation of the sizes of windows, doors, posts, beams, etc., so that the cost of construction could be minimised by mass production and wholesale purchases of uniform sizes. With this object in view groups or unions of neighbouring villages should be formed, each such group being placed under a Committee and all these Committees working under a Central Committee.

The question of section of materials is another important consideration. Stones and perhaps bricks could be obtained locally. Timber should be supplied free by Government from the nearest forest areas, and must be cut and stocked from now so that its sap may dry up and the material become ready for use in time. The possibility of the use of cement for preparing reinforced concrete posts, pillars, slabs and the like should be considered and examined so that they may be used wherever possible if they are found to be cheaper substitutes in view of the fact, that the prices of the requisite materials have gone down to the pre-war level. Many an Indian Cement Company could be easily induced to sell the article at a nominal profit (and the Tata Iron Works would be able to supply the requisite quantity of iron bars if orders are placed with them well in advance). Railway and Steamship Companies should be induced to charge the minimum freight for the carriage of building materials, as in the case of food stuffs, fodder and cattle.

Labour will be cheap enough under the present conditions, and by mobilising it in an organised manner, it can be made efficient also. The work will give employment to the thousands of the unemployed and for a good return which goes back to benefit the people themselves. They will work with zeal and enthusiasm more than for any other purpose in which they have no ultimate interest.

GOVERNMENT AID ESSENTIAL.

The most important question is that of finance. It would not be possible to raise any part of it from among the villagers at a time when they have lost their all. They cannot be expected to bear the interest charges either, at any rate for the first few years. Co-operative Banks will not be able to advance the requisite amount, in view of the fact that their surpluses are not adequate for this purpose and what little they can spare will be required for various other purposes for the benefit of the people in the stricken area. Capital for houses must, therefore, come from Government on very easy terms, and an announcement must be immediately made by the authorities, who may be expected to come to the succour of the people in their hour of need.

The organisation of the villagers for the purpose in view is another important step requiring speedy consideration. Cooperative housing societies on the basis of the model rules framed by the Co-operative Department are not suited to the people in the villages, they being meant for urban classes with better and surer income. A few simple rules allowing advances to be made for house-building purpose and laying down the conditions of repayment spread over a number of years, say from 30 or 40, can be tacked on to the existing credit societies and where no societies exist steps should be taken for their immediate formation. In some deserving cases the advances will have to be made free wholly or partially and for this purpose it would be more expedient if some charitable organisation, like the Central Relief Fund joined hands with the society. For it would be inadvisable to allow the socity to make exceptions by way of discrimination and distinction.

WANETED—A CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A central committee should be immediately formed at a place like Ahmedabad having for its sole consideration the solution of the housing problem on behalf of the stricken villagers. The committee may consist of the representatives of the Co-operative Institute, the Co-operative Department and of the Central Relief Fund. One or two Engineers must be placed by Government solely in charge of the Co-operative Department to work under this Committee until the task of reconstruction is completed. Smaller local committees to work under the guidance of this Committee should be formed at suitable centres each in charge of a manageable area, having a sub-engineer under it for technical advice. These officers should either be taken from Government or from Local Boards. The whole organisation should be set to work at once without loss of time

By adopting betimes the measures indicated above it should be possible to bring down the cost of a decent three room cottage to the neighbourhood of Rs. 300. On the other hand by isolated and hap-hazard efforts the cost would considerably increase; the work would be slipshod and the result would be an eternal mess beyond the range of redemption. Any deficiency in feeding or clothing or a bad choice in the selection of seed or cattle could be made good at the next turn, which is sure to come after a short interval of time. But slipshod and uncoordinated methods in the matter of housing will leave behind a permanent evil which it may not be possible to remedy for ages to come. It is, therefore, very essential that all those concerned should bestir themselves in time and act speedily and effectively and in an organised manner in the work of reconstructing Gujerat.

Notes of the Da

Crime Against Humanity.

The protests of organised Labour all over the world against the attitude of the American Government in the Sacco Vanzetti case will gain in intensity now that the two unfortunate men have been executed. The execution means a triumph for American Capitalism. It is an indication to the whole world that the American Government was afraid to intervene in the case and order a re-trial because it had to cow down to the dictates of Big Business. Its refusal to allow Sacco and Vanzetti to seek a last chance of obtaining a revision of the sentence passed upon them six years ago will always be regarded as a crime against humanity. It had ample grounds for giving them this last chance in view of the fact that new evidence had been brought to light in regard to their alleged offence, evidence of such a nature as would fix the responsibility for the crime on other shoulders. It is significant that from first to last one judge alone, Judge Thayor, had the power of making rulings on the facts of the case; and in regard to him the defence counsel contended that he was strongly biassed against the two accused. A re-trial would have met the demands of the defence. In refusing it and sending the two Labour leaders to death the American Government has been guilty of an act of cowardice and of gross injustice.

Soft, Please, Soft.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has a dynamic personality which can do a lot of good or a lot of evil according as he applies or fails to apply a timely brake. His speech at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference was on the whole the speech of a spirited Nationalist. But when he was at the top of his speed, he forgot the brake. He was at his best when he exposed the sycophants who lured the Muslims from the Congress and Swaraj on the flimsy ground that they were in a minority. He was sublime when he abjured his co-religionists to discard all craven fears of small numbers and march forward, like their Prophet, in the strength of righteousness, "fighting evil with good." While, however, in this "fine frenzy," he forgot all about his own precept and repeated his threat that he would throttle Rajpal if he should publish again anything as so vile as his pamphlet, the "Rangila Rasul." It was a sad anti-climax, a spiritual crash. And the naughty world may forget much that is good in men and remember all that is evil.

Misplaced Severity.

In discussing all the appeals except two preferred by the accused sentenced in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, and in agreeing in practically every case with the Government demand for enhancement of sentence on some of the prisoners, the bench of the Oudh Chief Court comprising the Chief Judge, Sir Louis Stuart and Mr. Justice Raza has dealt with the convicted persons with a severity which is totally out of propertion to the needs of justice. Those proved to have been actually guilty of murder have to meet the extreme penalty of death but in a case which the prosecution had magnified into a terriorist conspiracy and in which a number of young men had been accused and sentenced on what must appear to the public to be insufficient evidence, it is a very harsh procedure on the part of the Oudh High Court to enhance their sentence in the majority of cases to transprotation for life. Such misconception of the needs of justice only defeats its true purpose.

England's Duty.

The extent of the disaster in Gujarat and Kathiawad brought on by floods unprecedented in the history of these parts is so great that the resources of the Government and the people in this country will be taxed to the utmost to cope with the work of reconstruction. India is determined to help herself but she will welcome any practical expression of sympathy with the distressed in Gujarat. As Mr. Tairsee points out in the letter from him we publish elsewhere, when Japan was visited by the calamity of an earthquake some years ago the Lord Mayor of London opened a fund for helping the unfortunate Japanese. His appeal had a prompt response. There is no sign from London, the seat of the Empire, that the plight of Gujarat has evoked any expression of sympathy from the British people such as opening an Indian Flood Relief Fund in London.

Telang Anniversary.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang is annually celebrated in Bombay by the Saraswat community to which Mr. Telang belonged. We do not see any reason why it should not be celebrated by a cosmopolitan body on behalf of the whole City as, for instance, the anniversary of the late Mr. Agarkar is celebrated. Such celebrations are a periodical and needful reminder to us how much we owe to our pioneers of social and political reform. As was pointed out by Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri at the Telang anniversary on Saturday last, Mr. Telang was a man of many-sided activities. And it could be said of him as truly as of Oliver Goldsmith that he did not touch anything that he did not adorn. He was a ripe scholar, a sound educationist, an able judge, a very persuasive speaker, and a distinguished social and political reformer. We have made long strides since in all our national activities but we may not forget the quiet spade-work of those who made this progress possible.

RELEASE BEFORE DECEMBER?

GOVERNOR'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

MUDDIMAN POLICY REITERATED.

QUESTION OF BENGAL DETENUS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The public galleries were crowded when the Bengal Legislative Council commenced its session this afternoon. Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose were cheered when they took the oath of allegiance. Mr. Bose shook hands with the President, amidst cheers and shouts of Bande Mataram.

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

His Excellency, the Governor, addressing the Council for the first time since taking up office alluded to the two outstanding to pies of public interest. Referring to the prisoners detained under the Bengal Ordinance and Regulation III, His Excellency reaffirmed the policy outlined by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Assembly and said: "That was a definite statement of policy pronounced upon this vexed question, just before I took up my office in Bengal. There has been no change in this policy upon which I have considered it my duty to proceed, since that statement was made and after a most careful consideration of the whole situation in all its aspects, and after consultaion with my Government. I considered that the conditions prevailing in Bengal justified an accelaration of the rate of release and action was taken accordingly. At the end of March this year, there were in jail 54 under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and 16 under Regulation III. To-day, there are 32 under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, and 8 under Regulation III. At the end of March this year, 26 had been relensed from restraint. To-day the number stands at 6". Provided no untoward

(Continued on page 8.)

EVACUATION OF INDIAN BRIGADE.

TO BE COMPLETED ON SEP. 9.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Shanghai.—The evacaution of the Indian Brigade of Shanghai Defence Force from China will be completed on September 9, when the Pack Battery Service Corps and the Signals and Ordnance personnel are scheduled to leave on board the "Bellerophon."—Reuter.

BOMBAY HONOURS ANDREWS

PROTAGONIST OF PEACE

APOSTLE OF INDO-AFRICAN UNITY

HIS FIRST PUBLIC ADDRESS

The citizens of Bombay honoured Rev. C. F. Andrews on his return from his labour of love in South Africa.

The Municipal address was an eloquent testimony to his many acts of kindness and of love.

Dinabandhu Andrews made a feeling reply worthy of the occasion and urged the Corporation to send only the worthiest and the best to Africa.

What great men have done, great men can always do and that's what India's unofficial Ambassador in Africa, Rev. C. F. Andrews has been doing throughout his life. A selfless servant of humanity, Mr. Andrews never cares for the rewards of his service. He serves because in serving lies the supreme delight of his heart. He never makes it his concern to stop in the midst of his mission and consider what the world around thinks about him. His indifference both towards praise and prejudice and his unswerving devotion for the service of humanity have made him the great man he is. A missionary of Christianity as he is, Mr. Andrews has not only understood and interpreted the basic prineiples of his religion, but he has always endeavoured to make his life a veritable epitome of those principles.

By his disinterested services to ameliorate the lot of poor and oppressed Indians in South Africa, Mr. Andrews has placed the entire Indian community under a deep debt of gratitude. He is so much loved and admired in India that his very name has become a byword in many an Indian home. Indians look upon him as one of their own kith and kin. To whatever province of India he goes, men and women flock round him and greet him as their friend. In giving such a man a gorgeous civic reception, the citizens of Bombay did nothing but their duty which they certainly owed him. Mr. Andrews was long due for the highest honour which he yesterday received at the hands of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, India's premier city.

With their wonted eagerness and enthusiasm for functions of first-rate importance, the citizens of Bombay were rolling on in huge numbers to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to participate in the presentation of a civic address to Rev. C. F. Andrews. The Hall, extremely commodious though it is, was packed to its farthest extremities and presented a spectacle of great life and animation. Good many ladies also were present at the function. The tedium of the waiting period before the commencement of the proceedings was enlivened, off and on by the loud cheering that heralded the appearance of big persons on the dais, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Dr. S. S. Batlivala, the President of the Corporation, were the recipients of the loudest applause when they entered the Hall, the guest following the host, from the farther end of the Hall. Rev. Andrews was clad in pure black and white khaddar from top to bottom. On the dais were seated Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, the Municipal Commissioner and other prominent members of the Corporation.

In clear and sonorous tones, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the President of the Corporation, read out the address which he afterwards presented to Mr. C. F. Andrews in a nice little ivory casket with exquisite sandal wood carving on it.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

The text of the address, presented to Mr. Andrews which was published in full in the "Chronicle" on Friday, referred to his services of the past twenty years to India and Indians. It characterised Mr. Andrews as "the friend of the poor and a champion of the Indians abroad. His services in South Africa, British Guiana, Fiji, Kenya and Tanganika are highly spoken of. Mr. Andrews is also called "a staunch opponent of racial discrimination and a high-souled protagonist of peace on terms of justice and equality." The address wishes him long and prosperous years in the furtherence of his mission.

The citizens of Bombay welcomed Mr. Andrews with deafening cheers when he rose to receive the address and make reply to it. In feeling tones, Mr. Andrews began:—

REV. ANDREWS' REPLY

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and gentlemen:—This is the first time in my life that I have been asked to receive a public distinction of this kind. You will pardon me, therefore, if I read my reply. The honour you have done me has touched me very deeply indeed personally and also because I know that the friends whom I have left behind in South and East Africa will be able to share it with me. There are some Indians also from Africa present in this Hall this afternoon and I would associate, if I may, the honour with them, for it is a token of the whole hearted affection of Bombay for those of her citizens who have gone abroad.

BOMBAY'S PART IN THE STRUGGLE

From the beginning of the struggle for civic rights in South Africa the city of Bombay has taken a very prominent part. My own personal recollections of the struggle go back to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as the mighty protagonist. That was more than 20 years ago as you have reminded me in your address. I would also mention at this early date the admirable work done by Sir Stanley Reed. Coming to quite recent times. I can almost describe the thrill of emotion which came over me at Cape Town when we scanned the telegrams last year which told us of the reception of our own South African delegation in Bombay under the chairmanship of H.H. the Agha Khan. The great Bombay meeting marked a turning point in the struggle. It came exactly at the right moment and it was conducted with a dignity and solemnity which betokened the true spirit of India. It very materially helped to stop the passage of the obnoxious Asiatic Bill.

GOOD NAME OF BOMBAY.

The name of the city of Bombay carries great weight everywhere along the coast of Africa. Every day the links between Africa an India are being drawn more closely together. This journey that I have taken is the fifth occasion on which I have crossed the Indian ocean to go to Africa and the fuller knowledge that I have gained has made me love Africa with a love scarcely less deep than that I owe to India. Nothing can ever quite come up to the first love I had for India. Nothing can take the place of that in my heart. But there is a pathos of suffering about Africa which draws out a man's affection in a most wonderful manner, and I am jealous that not a single act of economic exploitation shall ever be done from India which should add to the suffering of those patient African peoples. As the great emigration and trade gateway of the West of India I would venture to urge the Bombay Corporation to see to it carefully that only the worthiest and best go out from this city-harbour to carry the good name of Bombay wih them to Africa.

You have already a noble civic roll of

(Continued on next Page.)

NO FINANCIAL LIMIT.

MONEY FOR RE-HOUSING SCHEME.

MR. VALLABHAI'S ASSURNCE

BROACH, Aug. 23.

Shapurji Bharucha Hall was packed this evening to hear Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here this afternoon, from Poona. He expressed at the outset his surprise at some people of Broach now forming a committee to collect subscriptions to be sent to the central fund. He knew that there were some people rich enough to shoulder the whole responsibility of the relief of distress. There was yet time for these to face the facts. He then stated that Government had announced their policy to-day, and it might be widely circulated amongst the distressed people that Government had decided to advance loans on easy terms for rehousing and that the exact amount would be fixed after detailed information about their requirements had been obtained. It was not true that only 90 lacs of rupees would be made available. It might be that much amount might be taken from the Famine Fund for this purpose but no limit had been fixed and the scheme outlined at the Nadiad Conference had been generally accepted. The announcement must give general satisfaction at present, and they should be thankful to the Government for their just and generous attitude. He congratulated Dr. Chandulal and his faithful and loyal band of workers who had promptly and efficiently organised relief operations. In his opinion the generous decision of the Government was due largely to the fact that Gujarat had manfully and bravely played its part in the crisis. He hoped that the people of Broach would do their duty as there was yet time.—A.P.

ATLANTIC STAKES.

JOHN CLANCHY TO CONTEST.

COLOMBO, Aug. 23.

Ceylon's best horse John Clanchy is being shipped to Bombay to contest the Atlantic Stakes at Poona.

The horse may also be entered for the big meetings in Calcutta in December.

Jockey Spackman has been engaged to ride John Clanchy.—Free Press.

THE FIRST GOVT. DEFEAT

DR. GOUR'S BILL PASSED

DOG ATTENDS ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The new Home Member, Mr. Crerar, had an extremly uncomfortable time in having to defend Government of India's untenable position over the retention of the repressive laws. Sir Hari Singh Gour who was a member of the Repressive Laws Committee of 1921, demanded by means of his bill, the repeal of Section 15 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Nagpur Knight declared in somewhat boastful yet regretful vein that he had been after Government since the winter of 1922 for the repeal of part 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but the Government's apologia has been "yes, but the time for the repeal is not yet." Dr. Gour's efforts met with success in the Assembly in September of 1924, when by 71 to 40 votes, the House passed his Bill for the repeal of the entire part 2 of the Act, but then the Council of State as usual rejected it. Dr. Gour then brought forward a very much diluted bill, confining his request for the repeal only to a portion of the Section 15 of the Act, and providing safeguards to aggrieved persons against the executive blunders.

REASONS FOR GOVT. DEFEAT.

This was partly discussed in Delhi Session and resumed to-day with the result official objection was defeated, and the Bill with the necessary verbal alterations was passed by a majority of over a dozen, thus proving once more, that whatever might be official strength on its own legislative proposals during this session, they have absolutely no support from the non-official side. Their determination to stick like a leech to an obnoxious and drastic legislation, the like of which Dr. Gour argued, was not found on the permanent statute book of any other part of the British Empire was condemned. It was Government's poorest defence, and not so much Dr. Gour's or his supporters' speeches that forced the waverers in the Assembly, including several Mahomedans, to vote in favour of the Bill but exception must be made to Lala Lajpat Rai, who was excellent in form, and whose speech was the ablest delivered to-day, on the non-official side.

Mr. Crerar spoke pompously in mediaeval oratorical style, as he used to do in the Council of State, but the Assembly did not want his language nor his Latin phrases got by heart.

LALAJI'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

Lala Laipatrai amidst cheers of approval from the entire non-official benches castigated Government for the flagrant abuse of the repressive law in respect of Lahore Congress Committee meeting, which had been declared unlawful, and referred to the fact that certain local Governments, including Bombay, had brought down Non-co-operation movement without resort to this extraordinary law. In fact, the Bombay Government had boasted of its success without the use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Lalaji concluded his cogent arguments with a stirring appeal to the Government to be consistent and repeal the law. "When the Secretary of State admits in the House of Commons that the political situation has improved in India, why do you persist in adhering to this law, under which, on mere assumptions and presumption, you resort to the cowardly process of punishing those whom you consider as undesirable politicals." The effect of Lalaji's utterance was great and upset all official calculations.

Mr. Tonkinson who was the Joint Secretary in the Home Department, ran to the rescue of his master Mr. Crerar by raising point of order, but the President gently snubbed him for being out of order.

DOG ATTENDS ASSEMBLY.

The interesting feature just before the division time was, that a gentleman from the canine world invaded the sacred precincts of the Chamber and stood questioningly before Mr. Crerar. Another humorous incident was when Mr. Chetty, Chief Whip of the Congress Party, was by mistake locked out, but he managed to get in at the time of voting.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

SIMLA, August 23.

At question time to-day in the Legislative Assembly, it was elicited from the Government that there was a satisfactory progress of relations with the Government of South Africa in regard to the working of conclusions of the Round Table Conference.

In reply to another question, it was stated that the position in regard to the report of the Skeen Committee, would be made clear on the debate of Thursday.

It was stated that there was no differ-

(Continued on Page 9.)

MADRAS MINISTRY TO GO?

DYARCHY, A DEAD HORSE

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Over a hundred members were present when the Madras Legislative Council met to-day. Galleries were crowded in anticipation of the No-confidence vote. An increased attendance of members bore evidence to the vigorous canvassing carried on by the various party whips.

About 35 Congressmen and 15 Justicites were present. Ministerialists and Nominated Members were also present in their full strength.—Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION IN ORDER.

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

His Excellency the Governor was watching the proceedings from his box and the House and public galleries were crowded when the Legislative Council assembled this morning.

The President announced the receipt of notice of a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry from the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, who then formally rose and asked for leave to move that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House."

The President held it to be in order. More than 42 members having stood in support of the motion, including Congressmen and Justicites, the President fixed 2|30 p.m. to-day for discussion on it.

Mr. S. Krishna Iyer (Swarajist) crossed the floor and took his seat on the Ministerial benches.—A.P.

When the Council reassembled after lunch, discussion on the No-confidence motion was taken up. The President's gallery and visitors' galleries were crammed with eager spectators. Many persons who had secured tickets, had to be refused admission. The rush was such that the President allowed them to watch the proceedings from the verandahs and even from the floor of the House.

As Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Leader of the Opposition, moved his resolution, members occupying the back benches crowded to the front not to miss any words of the momentous debate.

Before Mr. Chetty was allowed to speak, the President wished to know if there was any objection in allowing one of the Ministers to speak second time in winding up the debate.

The Opposition leaders did not raise any objections and the President next called upon Swami Venkatachalam Chetty to speak. Mr. Chetty read from a typewritten speech and was once or twice interrupted by the Ministers. His reference to Mr. Ranganadhananda Mudaliar's speech that he would resign if there was elected majo-

(Continued on page 9.)

"LONG LIVE ANARCHY"

PRISONER'S LAST MESSAGE

LAST OF SACCO-VANZETTI EPISODE

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Boston.—Madeiros, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed individually, firstly Madeiros, who was stolid and silent, and then Sacco, who shouted in Italian as he sat on the chair "Long live Anarchy." He continued in English "Farewell my wife, child and all my friends." As straps were being adjusted he said "Good evening, gentlemen. Farewell, mother." Hardly had Sacco's body been placed beside that of Madeiros, behind the screen when Vanzetti entered, shaking hands with warders. As he sat on a chair he began a speech protesting his innocence. His last words, before the cap was slipped on, was, "I wish to forgive some people for what they are doing me."—Reuter.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Boston.—The Police and State troopers armed with machine guns, automatic rifles, and tear-gas bombs early in the evening drew an "Iron cordon" three-quarter mile in radius around the prison, every street leading to which was blocked. The only reporter present at the deathhouse during the execution was a representative of the Associated Press who reports that the executions were carried out without a hitch while there was no disturbance outside the prison.

Silent streets around the prison after the police had cleared out the last of the Morbid sight-seers presented an the eerie spectacle. Powerful searchlights had been mounted at vantage-points and every trooper carried a powerful electric torch. Police badges, revolvers, and bayonets glinted in lamp-light, while the silence was intensified by occasional hoof-beats of mounted troopers. The police boat armed with searchlight patrolled waters of Millers' River bordering the prison from which all craft had been cleared. In contrast with the grim stillness around the prison came cries of small children playing in streets outside the area surrounded by police barriers. Innumerable pedestrians thronged the sidewalks. A crowd of 200 gathered before the State House, but the police made no attempt to disperse them.—Reuter.

"BOWING TO INEVITABLE."

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been executed. —Reuter.

Boston.—Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeios were executed shortly after midnight. When the men were warned at 10-40 that they must die, "we must bow to the inevitable" said Vanzetti pacing his cell. Madeiros who had been convicted of another murder and had hitherto been granted respite because he was a witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was asleep and indifferent. Sacco begged the warder to post a letter to his father in Italy.—Reuter.

(For other message see page 8.)

MRS. CHAPLIN GETS DIVORCE

AND 625,000 DOLLARS

SUIT SETTLED

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Los Angeles.—It is announced that Mrs. Charles Chaplin's divorce suit against her husband has been settled, Mrs. Chaplin being granted a decree of divorce.

Her attorney stated that an agreement with regard to the division of property had been reached out of court. The settlement provides for the creation of 200,000 dol. trust for their 2 children, the interest to be paid to Mrs. Chaplin for their support and education. The principal will go to the children when the younger reaches the age of 35. Settlement gave Mrs. Chaplin 625,000 dollars in addition to custody of the two children.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS MOBBED.

SCAVENGER STRIKE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Municipal scavengers did not resume work enmasse to-day; one the large majority of them, in one range of the city, went back to work. Some of those who are still on strike went to the quarters of those who had resumed work and a disturbance followed in which rubbish carts were upturned, and men roughly handled.

The Corporation Commissioner, Health Officer and other officials who arrived on the scene were mobbed but they escaped unhurt. Later the police dispersed the crowd. All municipal scavengers have now struck work again.—A. P.

GRAND OLD MAN OF MYSORE.

83RD BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

MYSORE, Aug. 23.

The 83rd Birth-day of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiah, known popularly as the Grand Old Man of Mysore, was celebrated with jubilation at the capital city yesterday. In the public meeting, attended by thousands of people congratulatory addresses were presented.—Free Press.

RS. 4,30,000 CLAIM AGAINST NATIONAL BANK.

BENGAL MINISTER TO APPEAR AS DEFENDANT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

In the suit brought by the Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation against the Bengal National Bank claiming Rs. 4,30,000 which, it was alleged, the plaintiffs had deposited with the Bank, Mr. Justice Costello allowed the name of Mr. B. Chakravarti, Minister to be added as defendant as he was the guarantor of the money.—A. P.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN DELHI

STONES PELTED AT FUNERAL PROCESSION.

DELHI, August 23.

In connection with the murder of a prominant Hindu merchant and public man and Hindu leader of Naya Bans, serious developments have taken place in the city. As a mark of sympathy towards the deceased, there was a complete hartal observed by all Hindu shopkeepers of Khari Bouli Nai Sadak and Chandni Chowk. A funeral procession was arranged to start at about 12-30 p.m. and large numbers of Hindus assembled at the place of starting to accompany the funeral cortege. The procession as it proceeded towards Khari Bawli is alleged to have been pelted with stones by some unknown persons. Stones, it is said, were also thrown from the Royal cinema building, and when some Hindus went into the building to find out who threw stones, a scuffle ensued and as a result of it, it is reported, one Hindu was seriously injured.

Latest information is that police have made several arrests of both Hindu and Muslims. A state of panic prevails in Chandni Chowk, Khari Bawli and neighbouring localities. Police are taking elaborate precautions to keep order.—Free Press.

U. P. VOTES FOR DR. ANSARI.

BENARES, August 23.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has finally recommended the name of Dr Ansari for the presidency of the Madras Congress.—Free Press.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

"HAWKINS" LANDS MARINES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Shanghai.—His Majesty's ship "Hawkins" has landed 150 marines to guard the International Import and Export Company's premises adjacent to Nanking, in which the foreign community is concentrated owing to Northerners' bombardment of Nanking and general danger and uncertainty of the situation.—Reuter.

A GHATKOPAR GATHERING.

A group of the members of the Committee of the Physical Culture Institution opened by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate at Ghatkopar on Sunday. Mr. Desai is seen sitting in the centre in the middle row.

BOMBAY HONOURS ANDREWS

(Continued from previous page.)

honour of south an emigration to Africa whereon Mahatma Gandhi and his wife Kasturbai head the list. Mr. Gokhale's name might be added for in one short visit he accomplished the work of a life time and is ever gratefully remembered.

SWEEPING ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

To come to leser names of humble emigrants, Bombay Presidency has given to Africa men of high civic and moral virtues such as Kachalia of Johannesburg, Parsee Rustomjee of Durban, Aladina Visram of Kenya, Yusuf Ali of Tanganiyaka, Najbhai of Uganda. All these have become noble citizens of new Africa of whom their adopted country may indeed be proud. It is necessary to mention this because I wish publicly to rebut Sir Sydney Henn's sweeping accusation made recently in London that the Indian community in East Africa had low commercial and personal morlity.

ADVICE TO INDIANS.

As a member of the British Parliament and the Chairman of an important board dealing with East African affairs he had no right in this way, without personal experience, to indict a whole nation.

Since I have lived with the Indian community in Africa for long periods during the past fourteen years and have shared their homes and lives and seen them under every condition. I can refute such a charge as, perhaps, no one else can do. But I would use the same public occasion and the same plea of intimate personal friendship to counsle them about three things that badly want saying and perhaps I can best say them. First of all, they need to live in Africa a more settled family life and not occupy a mere business home in Africa and a family home in Bombay. The time has come for more of them to do what the Parsees. Goans and Khojas are already doing, that is, to have their wives and children with them in Africa. Secondly, I would urge that the money which is being earned by Indians in Africa should be spent in Africa in order to help to build up the new life of the country.

WHAT INDIA'S SONS HAVE DONE.

When I see the Parsee Rustomje Library in Durban and the Alladina Visram High School at Mombasa, it fills my heart with pride and happiness to think what India's sons have done in Africa. Just before I left I was happy at finding another public gift of a similar nature, namely, the beginning actually made for a chair of Oriental studies in Cape Town University. This chair has been founded by Hajee Suleiman Shah Muhammed of the Memon community of Kathiawar. I hope that the Hajee Saheb will be able to complete his valuable gift.

Thirdly, I would urge the Indian Community in Arica to foster in themselves and in their children a more wholehearted patriotism for their adopted country, Africa. Only as they become good South and East Africans will they win their way to the affection both of the European settlers in Africa and of the Africans themselves. For a wave of patriotism is passing over Africa, just as it is passing over India, and only those who cherish that patriotism are now acceptable and accepted.

NATURE'S GENTLEMEN.

This brings me to the last point that I have learnt on my many journeys to and fro between India and Africa, namely, to hold in the highest esteem and reverence the wonderful indigenous people of Africa, the Bantu people, as they are called. Truly they are the most rapidly developing race in the whole world to-day and as they are a young, child race they have the future before them. They are nature's gentlemen, a people to love, a people to serve. My own great hope for the future is that they may come to know and love India just as the people of India may come to know and love Africa.

AFRICA'S SYMPATHY WITH THE DISTRESSED.

As I was passing along the cost of Africa on the way back the news came to of the floods in this Presidency and I sent at once a cable of sympathy to Mahatma Gandhi. If funds are still needed, when all is done on this side to give relief to suffering humanity, I can assure you that we from the other side of the Indian ocean will do our best to take our full part. For this is a call not of country, but of humanity itself. The Indians of East Africa asked me to carry their deep sympathy and love to this province in its great affliction.

TRIBUTE TO SAROJINI NAIDU.

Only one word more. You have, Mr. Mayor, as a member of your own Corporation a lady whose name is a household word in every Indian home in Africa and also equally loved by very many of my own countrymen, and the Dutch people of South Africa. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit has even been gratefully remembered and as President of the South African Indian Congress, she has even taken her part nobly in the great struggle. What will give her happiness to hear from my lips is this that her name is remembered also by the simple aboriginal Bantu people who loved the lady who came to them from India as they would love a Queen.

Only one word more which I was asked by the executive of the South African Indian Congress to give on the first auspicious occasion after I landed and I would venture to do so this afternoon. I was asked to express the thanks of the whole of South African Indian community for the constant messages of kindly encouragement and good counsel which His Excellency the Viceroy has sent to them, and for the detailed knowledge and sympathy which he has shown in their destiny ever since the day he assumed his high office.

On their behalf as well as my own, Mr. Mayor, I would thank yourself and the Bombay Corporation for the great kindness which prompted you to do me this honour.

There was another loud applause when Mr. Andrews concluded his reply and resumed his seat. Then followed the informal ceremony of the introduction of the members of the Corporation to the guest. One after another all the members present were introduced to Mr. Andrews who very cordially shook hands with them. This brought the magnificent civic function to happy close.

A CIVIC PHENOMENON

AND A PHENOMENAL ENGLISHMAN

(BY F. K.)

Truth vindicates itself always at long last. And yesterday at the great C. J. Hall in the witness of a packed multitude, Truth was vindicated after more than two decades, when Bombay gave an address of welcome to the Rev. C. F. Andrews.

Silently, Truth is vindicated every day in life. But sometimes God vindicates His Truth resplendently in a phenomenon—a sunset, a rainbow, storm. And sometimes. He vindicates His Truth magnificently in a civic phenomenon. The C. J. Hall was the scene of such a civic phenomenon, yesterday, in honour of a phenomenal man.

The phenomenon was not just in the fact that it was manifested in the shape of a man. But rather that it was manifested in the shape of an Englishman. Nor was that all. There was a singularly rare aspect to this civic miracle. It was the aspect of the ceremony with which Wealth could honour Poverty. The age long feud between Wealth and Poverty was changed to more than friendship. It was changed to adoration. Wealth in the person of the President of the Bombay Corporation; pomp in the top-hatted and frock-coated figure of the Municipal Commissioner; worldy vanity in the persons of the Civic Fathers these were assembled with characteristic ceremony and formality to do honour to a man who for two decades has worn the path of lowliness; who two decades ago had the phenomenal courage to say to the "burra sahib" in himself. "Get thee hence, Satan!" And who for two decades has adopted the simplest of Hindu clothes, Hindu ways and Hindu humility.

It may be a great feat for a dashing young man to fly across from New York to Paris in about 36 hours. But if for such a feat he may be acclaimed "Citizen of the World" surely it is a miracle that a man who is neither young nor dashing and who can show no speed records, but rather, records of more than human travel, patience, toil, charity, forbearance and humility should also come near to deserving that proud title, if not actually getting it. Mr. Andrews may not be yet "Citizen of the World" in the sense in which young Col. Lindberg was called that, but he is a "Citizen of the World" in the sense of A Friend of Man, although only an Englishman, and he is "Son of India" although not an Indian.

Sacco and Vanzetti who were finally executed; worldwide persistent agitation notwithstanding. They are seen in the photo second and third from the left.

RS. 3000 FROM DESHI NATAK SAMAJ.

AHMEDABAD, August 23.

The District Relief Committee has received a part sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Deshi Natak Samaj out of the collections from the performance of a charity drama at Bombay.—Free Press.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKETS' COLLECTION.

At the instance of several prominent cotton merchants of Bombay, a committee of the following gentlemen and office-bearers has been appointed in order to collect funds in aid of the Central Flood Relief Fund, from the cotton merchants such as millowners, shippers, commission agents, shroffs, brokers, and muccadums and the employees concerned with the cotton market. The efforts of the Committee to raise a large fund, have so far met with a cordial and enthusiastic response from some of the members who were approached by the Committee, and promises for nearly Rs. 22,000 have been received and the members of the Committee are also confident of receiving a ready and liberal response from all the members of the cotton trade to whose generous instincts they take this opportunity to appeal.

In order to enable the numerous employees of the cotton merchants to show their sympathy in a tangible form, arrangements have been made to receive small donations, such as one rupee, two rupees, and five rupees. It is hoped that the staffs of all the cotton houses will avail themselves of this facility and will contribute their quota for the relief of the distressed. Books containing a hundred receipts for one rupee and two rupees each and books containing fifty receipts for five rupees each will be issued by the treasurer on application.

The Committee further request the members of the Cotton Trade to send their donations to the Treasurers of this Fund, care of Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., or care of Messrs. L. K. Vusanjee & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, who will duly acknowledge all payments by formal receipts.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman.

Seth Kilachand Devchand, Seth Anandilal Poddar, Vice-Chairmen.

Seth Rustanji Framji Kerawala, Seth Moolji Laxmidas, Seth Lavjee Maghjee, Treasurers.

Members of the Committee:—Messrs. Shivnarayan Nemani, Haridas M. Amersey, Mathradas V. Khimjee, Kakubhai Jivandas of Khimji Visram, Ramdas Khimjee, Jamnadas Narsey, Hukmichand Rambhagat, Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., Abubaker Abdul Rehman & Co., Mithabhai Nathoo & Sons., Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, Jethabhai Devjee, Hirjee Nensey, Saruchand Prathiraj, Jaggivan Ujamshi, Vurdhman Brothers, Mavjee Bhimjee, Dharamsey Jetha, Virjee Ladha, Anandilal Hemraj, Ratilal Tribhovandas, Vasantilal Gorakhram, Bhaidas Cursandas, Pirojsha R. Vakharia, Shivramdas Kedia, Curamsey Damjee & Sons, Carsandas Murarjibandas.

Secretaries:—Messrs. Ramdas Khimjee, Kanjee Gordhandas Buddhadev.

The promises for the undermentioned sums have been received:—

Seth Jamnadas Narsey and Seth Ramdas Khimjee & Co., Rs. 5,001, The Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., Rs. 3,000, Seth Vasanji Morarji Rs. 2,501, Seth Mithabhai Nathoo Rs. 1,000, Seth Dwarkdas Tribhovandas Rs. 1,001, Seth Abubaker Abdul Rehman Rs. 2,000, Seth Laxmi Mills Rs. 1,000, Seth Sampchand Prathiraj Rs. 1,001, Seth Jagjivan Ujamshi Rs. 1,001, Seth Vurdhman Brothers Rs. 1,001, Seth Jetha Devjee Rs. 501, Seth Hirji Nensey Rs. 501, Seth Mavji Bhimji Rs. 501, Seth Virji Latha Rs. 501, Seth Dharamshi Jetha Rs. 501, Staff of Indian Cotton Co., Ltd., Rs. 251, Seth Rustamji Framji Kerawala Rs. 201, Seth Kishanjusad Co., Rs. 151. Seth Narandas Trikamdas Rs. 101, Seth Khimji Govindji Rs. 101. Total Rs. 21,806.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The sub-committee, appointed by the Ahmedabad Housing loan fund and District Relief Committee, has recommended that the Ahmedabad Municipality should undertake the construction of 5,000 well-planned and sanitary houses by raising a loan and that Government be requested to depute an expert officer as early as possible to discuss and advise as to the scope and possibilities of co-operative housing (including repairs and reconstruction of houses) in the city and suburbs of Ahmedabad. The Ahmedabad District Relief Committee has so far distributed corn to the value of Rs. 71,000 and cloth of the value of Rs. 20,000—A. P.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF TENEMENTS.

WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The Honorary Secretary, District Flood Relief Committee, has received a letter from the Secretary, Local Labour Union, in the course of which the latter says:—

"We may draw your attention to the fact that there is acute shortage of tenements, and that hundreds of workmen are suffering from want of accommoation. We apprehend that competition for housing accommodation is likely, in the near future, to lead to considerable rise in rent."—Free Press.

PRINCE DHAIRYASHILA RAO IN BOMBAY.

DRAMAS & SHOWS IN AID OF FLOOD FUND.

BARODA, Aug. 23.

Prince Dhairyashila Rao and Messrs. Tambe and Sutaria of the Baroda Central Flood Relief Committee are proceeding to Bombay to organise charity matches, cinema shows dramatic performances, etc. in aid of the flood relief fund.—A.P.

RELEASE BEFORE DECEMBER?

events occurs, and the conditions at present prevailing in Bengal continue, and the conduct of these released justifies the action taken in their cases, I hope that a large number of those now detained will have been transferred or released before the end of the year. I shall continue to give my own personal attention to each individual case."

IMPENDING ROYAL COMMISSION.

I note on the paper a motion expressing "no confidence" in the Ministers. This is a serious resolution, and one, which I am sure, has not been put down without due consideration of the possible consequences. All Hon'ble members will appreciate their personal responsibility on a vote of this kind. My duty is quite clear in case of an adverse vote. I shall accept the decision of the Council, and it will not be possible for my Ministers to retain their offices. It might be necessary to prorogue the House in order to enable me to fill their places."

Turning to the forthcoming Statutory Commission, Sir Stanley Jackson said "I feel that I have arrived in India at a moment of exceptional interest. In the ordinary course of events, the Statutory Commission as laid down under the act of 1919 will start its investigations within the next 2 years. Their primary duty will appear to be after investigation to report upon the results of the working of the Act of 1919 throughout India, and upon this report will hang decisions of momentous importance to the future Government of India. I am hopeful that during the period left before the Commission starts its work, we in Bengal may be able to produce wise and statesmanlike legislation to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence of the British Parliament in our ability to manage our own affairs. There is unquestionably an opportunity for the provision of legislation urgently needed and equally urgently demanded and the obvious benefits of which should not be withheld from the people."—A. P.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Mr. Subhas Bose who was recently released from internment under the Bengal Ordinance and who has been recuperating in Shillong arrived in Calcutta to-day to attend the Bengal Legislative Council session commencing to-morrow.—A. P.

BEFORE THE EXECUTION

FUTILE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RESP

LONDON, Aug. 2

Boston.—On the eve of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti their counsel is still desperately attempting to obtain a respite. Sacco and Vanzetti themselves are in fair spirits and have remained obdurate in regard to their religion. Father Murphy visited them this morning and urged them to prepare for eternity, but both refused saying they "preferred" to die as they lived," outside the pale.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION DISPERSED BY POLICE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Demonstrators in connection with Sacco-Vanzetti executions, marching from Hyde Park to the American Embassy, last evening, were dispersed by the police outside the Buckingham Palace. Embassy was guarded all the night long.—Reuter.

LEAGUE BUILDING SMASHED.

MOB FIRED AT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Geneva.—Police charged and dispersed Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators outside the American Consulate. Demonstrators smashed windows of the American Bar Cinema where an American film was being shown and some American business premises. Fire Brigade used a hose to dispersed the mob, which was attacking the police station. In course of the demonstrations, a shot was fired and a man killed. A crowd smashed windows of the League of Nations Building doing great damage.—Reuter.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 23

Paris.—25 Communists attacked police post at St. Nazaire. Shots were exchanged and four persons arrested.—Reuter.

POLICE CHARGE CROWDS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Stockholm.—Police charged and scattered Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators, at Gothenburg and Stockholm.—Reuter.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Rio De Janerio.—There have been no Anti-American demonstrations despite numerous meetings of protest.—Reuter.

AMERICAN HOUSES STONED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Buenos Aires.—A crowd stoned the American commercial houses. Police had to be reinforced to break up demonstrators.—Reuter.

REVIEWER OVERDOES THE AUTHOR.

INDIA AS IT IS

ENGLISHWOMAN'S SPIRITED PROTEST.

Sir John Maynard writes to the "New Statesman":—

It is hard for one who knows the simple, affectionate, much enduring people of India to write with restraint about the review of Miss Mayo's "Mother India" which appeared in your issue of July 16th. I shall try to use no adjectives. Miss Mayo makes certain charges against a number of persons, and your reviewer thinks them true. The persons charged do not include all the inhabitants of India, for the "warlike" races (described as Mahrattas and ohers mostly Moslem) are excepted from the indictment. Your reviewer classifies them in one sentence as "Hindu cow-dung-eating sexual debauchees of the plains;" in another as these nationalist politicians; a third as "these hopelessly washedout but eternally loquacious Hindus"; in fourth as "these religose sic baby-violators." It seems fair to say that your reviewer has in his mind the majority of the Hindu inhabitant, not fewer at all events than a hundred and fifty millions of human souls, who, he suggests the ordinary reader will feel ought to be wiped off the face of the earth.

SEXUALITY—ALL BOSH.

Among this body of persons not less than one-twelfth of the whole human race, the "ordinary reader" is told that the boys are taught to indulge their sexual appetites threee times a day, and it is regarded as quite normal that little girls of five should be legally torn to bits by husbands of fifty, and 'much more often than not' (mark the phrase infected with venerea disease even before they have reached their very early age of puberty; and these things we are to believe, are essential to the idea of Hinduism, not mere sadist abnormalities. For the statement about the inculcation of frequent indulgence upon the boys there is no justification whatever, unless the precepts of some small and obscure sect are being cited. The fact which lurks beneath the statement on the early consummation of marriage is the unfortunate rule of unreformed popular Hinduism that consummation should take place on the first appearance of the phenomena of puberty. That is bad enough, without your reviewer's (or Miss Mayo's) exaggeration of it. The suggestion that a majority of the Hindu population is suffering from venereal disease will be contradicted by any medical practitioner who has practised among them.

After these grave matters, it appears trifling to notice such an allegation as this, that "the inhabitants of India, like the white ants, venerate excrement, both bovine and human". I am not sure what the sentence means, but the reference to the habits of white ants looks like an attempt to convey by implication a statement which even your reviewer's robust prejudice will not explicitly assert.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

An Englishwoman also writes the following letter to the "New Statesman":

The reviewer of Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India", shows a surprisingly uncritical attitude towards her alleged generalisations. He tells us that Miss Mayo toured the country "or the purpose of writing about it," which assuredly is not a satisfactory way of obtaining an unbiassed opinion since it is in the interests of the authorities interviewed to show just as, and no more than, they think it useful for you to know. We are not told how long her tour lasted, but I well remember that when I had been in India myself for six months I felt that I could write a book about; whenI had been there nearly five years I knew that I could not: this was partly because I had discovered that no general statements were applicable to India as a whole. The stages of civilisation represented in India ar eprobably more varied than those in any other country claiming to be a nation; and perhaps it is not often realised that there is probably more racial affinity between ourselves and the high caste Hindus of the north than between these and the low caste or outcaste Indians who are descendants of indigenous peoples or, at least, an earlier occupation. If India never solved the problems arising out of the attempted union of these diverse elements, neither has the British Raj solved them.

During a large part of my stay in India I had the privilege of living among Hindus almost as one of themselves, and as I was not in a position to have any influence whatever with any section of society it was not to anyone's advantage either to display or to conceal any particular set of facts. I had precisely the same opportunity of observing the life of the people as has an ordinary educated person in his own country. This admittedly is a very limited outlook indeed, yet an intimate knowledge of even one section of society can at least disprove generalisations, as such, which must have been made without this intimate knowledge.

HABITS OF CLEANLINESS.

An Indian gentleman in discussing racial problems with me on one occasion, said, without the least intention of giving offence, "Of course, we *know* that all European women are immoral." This statement is not more libellous than is that of your reviewer, that "All who know anything of India are aware....of the filthy personal habits of *even the most highly educated classes* (the italics are mine)." My friends were all of the educated classes, not always tte most highly educated, yet they all had a bath every morning and considered themselves unfit for society and unablt to touch any food until they had done so: they always washed their hands both before and after each meal, and cleaned their teeth, or at least rinsed their mouth after each meal. Some of their habits of cleanliness, especially in preparing food, strike a European as fastidious to a degree, but they are probably necessitated by the climate, and the ritualistic element in them, no doubt, enforces them among a wider public than would be the case if they were inculcated on sanitary grounds alone. I have never seen cow-dung used for any domestic purpose other than as fuel, and then in a sundried condition that makes it quite unrecognisable.

CHILD-MARRIAGE DISAPPEARING.

I did not come across any child-marriage in the full sense of the term. One of my friends, a youth of eighteen had, it is true, been married at the age of twelve, yet he had *never seen his wife's face* although she lived undtr his father's roof. I have sometimes heard child-marriage defended on the grounds that it is better for the wife to come to live with her father-in-law's family at an early age in order that she may grow accustomed to them and become more intimately adopted by them: this, of course applies to families still living in the joint-family system. But marriage in the physical sense is never consummated (in that section of society of which I have experience) before puberty. There exists at Lahore a College (boarding school) for the daughters of chiefs, both Hindu and Mahomedan, and the fact that they usually remain till the age of sixteen and sometimes more, supports my claim that among the upper classes the custom of child-marriage is becoming obsolete.

I should be grateful if your reviewer can give an exact reference for his statement (which I find hard to believe) that Sir Rabindranath Tagore has defended this custom, since the Brahmo Samaj sect, to which he belongs, *does not practise it*. Your reviewer might, in the course of his researches, learn from some of the writings of Tagore something of the dignity and generosity of spirit that a Hindu can express toward an alien and a conquering people.

CASTE NOT HIDE-BOUND.

If the Mahomedan population is comparatively free from some of the vices under discussion (I had no intercourse with Mahomedans, so can express no opinion as to this), the reason probably is that since the Mahomedans were at one time the conquering race in India there is not likely to be in their community such profound differences of custom, physique or mentality. The division of Indians into Hindus and Mahomedans for purposes of generalizing concerning their customs is not a just one, since, as I have already pointed out, the Hindu section of the population includes almost the whole gamut of human development, whereas tht Mahomedans are a more homogereous people.

The Indian temperament lends itself easily to fanaicism yet except in such cases I have seen innumerable instances of the readiness of Hindus to waive considerations of caste from motives of personal affection or regard. I have myself eaten with Brahmins who considered themselves orthodox, and on one occasion a lady who had never before been out of purdah appeared in public with me in order that I should not be the only woman in a party of men, since it was inconceivable to her that I should not mind this situation. Her agonies of shyness showed how real a sacrifice this was.

Finally your reviewer discusses the problem of "Ought we to leave India?" as though the British Government concerned itself, or was ever likely to concern itself with this matter on a basis of disinterested inquiry into its moral aspect. We occupied India for gain, and we are there still for gain. In the process of acquiring it we have had to shoulder responsibilities which we were too shorts sighted to foresee, and on the whole we have done our best with them according to our ability and the limitations of our vision.

THE FIRST GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

ence in the practice followed in regard to acquainting detenus with the charges against them. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra insisted that the charges were formulated and that the detenus were asked to meet vague allegations.

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, maintained that the use of the term "charge" may not be in the terms of the Criminal Procedure Code. But charges were formulated.

In reply to another question, Mr. Crerar stated that Government had no information as to whether Lord Ronaldshay had been offered chairmanship and Sir Malcolm Hailey, membership, of the Statutory Commission.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra justifed the withdrawal of prosecution in the Burma Oil Company strike firing case of Madras, as necessary in the interests of good relations between the employers and the workers.

The House then resumed the consideration of Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill to repeal repressive laws.

To-day was the first un-official day alloted for unofficial bills. Over 49 motions are tabled. But it is not expected that the House will be able to do more than to conclude discussion on Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill to-day.—Free Press.

CORDIAL RECEPTION TO MR. SASTRI

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, August 23.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider private Bills. The public galleries had a fair number of visitors. Replying to a question by Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Bajpai said that the reception accorded to Mr. Sastri in South Africa by all sections of people had been very cordial, and Mr. Venn, who had been appointed Commissioner for Indian Affairs, was working in close and friendly co-operation with Mr. Sastri. The misgivings of some Indians in Tansvaal regarding the cancel'ation of certificates of registration obtained by fradulant means had been set at rest by the assurance of the Minister for the Interior, that retrospective effect would not be given to this provision, provided T ansvaal Indians co-operated with the Union Government in carrying out the Capetown Agreement. The Government of India felt sure that the House would receive with satisfaction the assurance that the relations between them and the Union Government continue: to be most cordial and friendly.

PREVENTION OF MINE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Joshi had a large number of questions regarding accidents in mines, against his name. Sir B. N. Mitra informed him that the Chief Inspector of Mines was of the opinion that fires might be prevente l by hydraulic stowing but under the present conditions, the universal adoption of hydraulic stowing was not economically possible, and the Government would not be justified in endeavouring to enforce the adoption of measures of this kind.

In reply to another question, Mr. Joshi was informed that there were new eleven Indian wireless operators, excluding thirteen under training.—A. P.

Mr. Bajpai replying to a question by Mr. Chamanlal, said that by the middle of June 1319 Indians had returned from South Africa to India. A special staff had been appointed from the 1st August to meet them in Madras and help them to bank their savings and find occupations suited to their capacity and resources. He paid a tribute to Mr. Andrews for the great service rendered by him to Indians in South Africa, especially during the interval between the conclusion of the Cape Town Conference and the arrival of Mr. Sastri. (Applause).

Sir George Rainey, replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that as a result of a representation made by the Government of India, Indian Goods are now accorded the benefits of the Turkish Commercial Convention.

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

Sir Denys Bray replying to the same member said that thirty Indians had so far been adversely affected by the decision of the supreme court of the United States of America on the question of naturalisation. As these form only a small proportion of the total number of Indians in the U.S.A. and as proceedings in Courts now appear to be required in each separate case before a certificate of naturalization can be withdrawn or cancelled—a pprocedure which, in the natural course, and in the absence of any outside stimulus, seems likely to check further cancellations,—the Government of India do not consider it politic to proceed further with the question, at any rate for the present.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh: What happens to those Indians who lose their American citizenship?

Sir Dennis Bray: They come back to British citizenship.

GOVERNMENT AND JOINT ELECTORATES.

Replying to Mr. Chamanlal and a number of supplementary enquiries from him and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed Mr. Crerar said that the Government had received no assurance that the Delhi proposals regarding joint electorates have received even partial acceptance among some of the most important interests concerned.

Mr. Chetty: Do the Government intend to convene a Conference on the subject?

Mr. Chamanlal: Do they appreciate the usefulness of joint electorates?

Mr. Crerar: These are matters appropriate for debate.

Replying to a question to Mr. Anwarul Azim, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra said that twenty per cent. of the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was Muslim.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that he did not want a reply prepared by some clerk, but wanted to know what effect had been given to Lord Reading's policy?

Sir B. N. Mitra said that he did not know what effect had been given to Lord Reading's policy?

Sir B. L. Mitra said that he did not know how to instill intelligence into Mr. Kabiruddin, but from his reply it was apparent that the Government's policy was being given effect to. Thirty-three pper cent. representation was for all minorities.

Dr. Gour asked whether a member was in order in saying that he could not instill intelligence into another member (Laughter).

President: The Hon. Member was provoked to retort by the observation that he was reading the reply prepared by his clerk. (Loud laughter).

CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS SAME!

Mr. Crerar was questioned at some length by Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Goswami and Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar regarding Mr. Pilcher's speech in the House of Commons and Lord Winterton's statement in the Commons, regarding detenus. They contended that the Government had now changed their previous position of charges against detenus into allegations, on it being pointed out to them that there could be no charges without three essentials, namely, definiteness as to time nature of crime and place of occurrence.

Mr. Crerar confessed that he had no such means of direct acquaintance as Mr. Mitra had, but the use of the word "allegation" in place of "charge" did not imply any difference in the attitude of the Government. There was no essential difference between the two words "allegations" and "charges" in that context.

Mr. Rangaswami: Really!.

Mr. Crerer continued that as regards the question about Mr. Pilchar's speech the report in "Hanzard" was different from that published in some newspapers in this country.—A. P.

DR. GOUR'S BILL PASSED

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion of 15th February to repeal certain provisions and amend certain other provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 was then taken up for further consideration. Dr. Gour said that his object was, not the entire repeal of part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but only of section 15 sub-clause (b) clause 2 thereof. The Bill gave the High Courts jurisdiction as in all criminal matters to revise the action of the Executive in declaring an association unlawful and gave the right of appeal to the aggrived person. The second part of the Bill sought to extend the provisions of Harbeus Corpus Act to British subjects.

DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, opposed the Bill. He said that the Bill itself had been framed on the basis of an old act which had been revised in certain respects. The Home Member quoted extensively from the Repressive Laws Committee's report to show that the Committee itself did not want to repeal the second part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and that the question of repeal should be deferred for some time.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: How long ago was it?

Mr. Crerar proceeding alluded to several occurrences of disorder beginning with the Malabar rebellion and including the Chouri Choura and Rai Bareili riots, the Babar Akali conspiracy and the Cawnpore conspiracy, and ending with the Kakori conspiracy case. The occurrences were thus widespread. But for the provisions of this law, the Government would not have been able to restore order in several cases, except by the application of even more drastic legislation. The Kakori conspiracy case, which concluded only yesterday, proved the existence of one or more associations of a dangerous character, but Dr. Gour had ignored all this, and now demanded what in effect amounted to the repeal of the entire part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Could any member prove any abuse of this law at any time? Past history proved the necessity for the measure. Even in Ireland they had passed a law enabling the executive to declare certain associations as unlawful and persons convicted under it as liable to five years' penal servitude.

Regaring extension of the provisions of the Habeus Corpus Act the Home Member said that this was a separate issue. Concluding he said that if the Government were to be held responsible for the maintenance of law and order the legislature was not justified in taking away from it powers which had been found to be very valuable in preserving law and order.

HIGH COURTS MUST BE EMPOWERED.

Sir Hari Singh Gour admitted that his Bill was drafted on the basis of an old Act, but verbal amendments could be moved to rectify that error. The Bill was a very diluted measure. It was necessary to give power to the High Courts to inquire into the legality or sufficiency of the orders passed by the Executive, and in the words of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, High Courts should not be merely sentencing courts. As no such power had been given to the High Courts now, it was no wonder that abuses of the law had not been brought to light. The second object of the Bill was to prevent British subjects being arrested without charges being stated, and being kept in jail for a number of years without trial.

Mr. Crerar replying emphasised that Dr. Gour had misquoted the Repressive Laws Committee's report, and in spite of the fact that his attention had been drawn to the mistake in drafting, he did not amend it.

Eventually, when the House divided, 52 were for and 39 against the consideration of the Bill.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

After lunch consideration of Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill was taken up clause by clause. Mr. Cosgrave, Assam Official declared that the section under diecussion proposed to cut at the basis of the whole of the present Act and therefore in the interest of law and order the speaker opposed the motion.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that the whole law was passed in the wrong spirit, and was maintained in that wrong spirit.

The President suggested that general observations be reserved for the final reading.

ORDINARY LAW QUITE ENOUGH.

Lala Lajpatrai explained that he was forced to make general observations, after Mr. Cosgrave's general attack on the Bill as a whole. He contended that the Governments of Madras and Bombay did not use this law to put down the Non-co-operation movement. Indeed, one local Government went so far as to boast of having put down that movement in its province without recourse to this extraordinary law. This fact showed that the ordinary law was enough to deal with disorders of any kind. Mr. Crerar had asked for an instance of the abuse of this power. What more flagrant abuse could there be than the Punjab Government's action in declaring a private meeting of the Lahore City Congress Committee unlawful? The Government of India had to come to the rescue of the Punjab Government in remedying this outrageous blunder, and four persons who had been arrested were released only after the Government had realised their own mistake. It had been argued that the law was effective because volunteers were sentenced and unlawful associations were controlled. We went to jail not because this law was powerful but because we did not want to defend ourselves. We went to jail to vindicate what we considered to be our position. Sometimes, in the progress of the country there might be disturbances of the peace. These are, indeed, inevitable, but if you cannot manage to put down sporadice outbursts by the ordinary law, then you have proclaimed yourself as unfit to rule India.

COWARDLY PROCESS.

The present law is a slur on India, and a handicap on her progress. If any one is guilty of any violence or intimidation, punish him by all means in the ordinary course of justice, but not by the cowardly process given in this Criminal Amendment Act. (Hear, hear). The Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary of State have admitted in the House of Commons that the political situation has vastily improved. If so, be consistent and repeal this obnoxious law from the Statute Book. (Applause).

Mr. Crerar said that in spite of his challenge, no instance had been quoted of conspicuous abuse of the Act. The instance quoted by Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the applications of the Seditious Meetings Act. The argument of the supporters of the Bill seemed to be, that while making a charge of criminal breach of trust, they wanted a favourable judgment by producing evidence merely to prove criminal trespass. (Laughter). He hoped the House would not lend support to such faulty arguments.

Mr. Yamin Khan had to face considerable interruption as he argued against the Bill. He first declared that the Bill would make the law all the more ambiguous, and therefore, was liable to be abused. As for political considerations, Sir Harcourt Butler, when he was Governor of the United Provinces, did not have recourse to this law without the full concurrence of the members of His Executive Council and Ministers, including the Raja of Muhammadabad, Mr. Chintamani and Pandit Jagat Narain.

Voices: No, no.

Mr. Yamin Khan: This has appeared in the press several times but has not been denied. (A voice: It has been).

Mr. Yamin Khan: Pandit Malaviya himself referred to it.

Mr. Aney: Can any member make reference to the confidential proceedings of the Executive Council?

Mr. Yamin Khan said that these cries and shouts could not make those who had cool heads to change their views. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sheryani instanced the case of the arrest of 55 members of the U. P. Congress Committee as abuse of the law.

Section two, repealing sub-clause b of clause two of section 15 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act was then put to vote and carried by 52 votes to 40.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTRY TO GO?

(Continued from page 7).

rity was interrupted by Mr. Mudaliar himself who demanded reference.

One European member interjected: Is it in Justice?.

Swami Venkatachalam Chettys speech was mainly a condemnation of Dyarchy.

KILLING DIARCHY.

The Swaraj Party has partially achieved its object of killing Dyarchy, said Swami Venkatachalam Chetty moving the motion of no-confidence in the Madras Ministry.

He said the Swaraj Party had recorded a victory in the very fact that the Government had to draw for their Ministers persons belonging to no party in particular and with no following of their own.

Explaining his party's attitude, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty observed that during the last budget session of the Council, his Party was always ready to support the Ministry whenever they could. But they had found that the way the Ministry was functioning had created many anomalous positions and saddled the country with enormous expenditure.

"PARTY OF TWELVE".

Dyarchy he said was a dead horse and it may be buried unwept, unhonoured and unsung. The last general elections wrote the death-warrant of the system which was found unworkable and bad.

The Government had succeeded in finding three gentlemen to constitute the Ministry but it was straining the constitution to place them in power and allow them to continue, when it was shown that they did not carry the confidence of the House. It was breaking the constitution to ask a party of twelve people to run the transferred department. It was an outrageous negations of all fundamental principles of popular Government that the Ministry could run the show by the aid of official votes.

Mr. Ramachandra Reddi criticised the prohibition policy of the Ministry.

QUESTION OF TIME LIMIT.

The leader of the Opposition suggested ten minutes as the time limit. Mr. Krishnan Nair, Justicite, objected to this time limit for speechifying.

The President observed that it was a matter for the House to decide. He next called upon Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair to speak on the motion.

The Dewan Bahadur speaking for the motion referred to the constitutional position of the Ministers.

On occasions, there were big majorities of elected members against the Ministry. He recalled Lord Lytton's declaration, that if the first grant moved by the Ministry was reduced by a single rupee, he would treat it as a question of confidence. The Dewan Bahadur asked, if the Ministry was justified in continuing in office, in spite of the defeats it had sustained.

Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar (Ministerialist) opposed the motion. He maintained that the defeats sustained by the Ministry during the last session were condemnation of the previous Ministry and not of the present one who had no hand in framing the budget. He was of opinion that it was a futile motion, as the object of the proposers of the motion would not be gained by sending away the Ministry.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar (Swarajist) supported the motion.

POLITICAL VACUUM.

Mr. Arpudaswamy Udyar, (Ministerialist) opposed the motion of no-confidence in the Ministers. He said disaster would overtake the country if the motion were carried. The motion aimed at the creation of a political vacuum in which constitutionalists would find themselves like angels helplessly flapping their wings.—Free Press.

Mr. Saldhana (Swarajist) supporting the motion asked if Madras Ministers possessed even half as much power as the British Ministers of even the fourteen century.

Mr. Uppi (Swarajist Mahomedan) and Mr. T. A. Chettiar (Swarajist whip) further supported the motion. The house then adjourned till to-morrow, when the discussion will be resumed.—A. P.

AMENDMENTS IN FAVOUR OF 16L RATIO

MOVE OF MESSRS MEHTA AND KELKAR

SIMLA, August 23.

It is understood that the ratio question will be revived during discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. N. C. Kelkar have tabled amendments in favour of the one and four ratio.—A. P.

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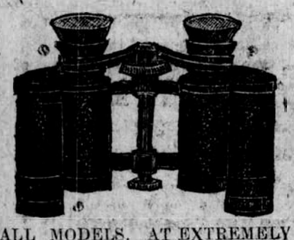

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POONA ROUSED TO LIFE AND BUSTLE

PROSPECTS OF GRAND GANESH UTSAV

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The famous Ganesh festival of Poona is approaching with the feet of a thrice welcome friend to meet the Poona public. It has been signalled. The sound of its coming near has become distinctly audible. A wayfarer going home a little late at night listens with pleasure and exhilaration to the voice of young boys being trained for the Melas and the charming vibrations of the harmonium accompanying it. That sound touches all the chords of the heart of the passer-by and sends various echoes of Ganesh festival memories flying into the air. It is a period of tremendous bustle, enthusiasm and joy for all. It is a season for the exhibition, of a man's art, it is a season that shows a man's good taste; it is an occasion that bathes all and sundry, leaders and people with a sort of nation consciousness. Like the managers of the Melas, the artists and makers of all the ideals of Shri Gauhati are busy.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the Swadeshi Exhibition which is a usual feature of the week is moving about to organize it and to make it a success. This year a conference of Maharashtra traders and merchants also is decided to be held in this very week, so that the three Secretaries of this Conference are engaged in arranging matters in connection therewith.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the celebration this year seem to be brighter than of late years. The harmony and enthusiasm of the ceremonies were during the last few years, entirely marred by unseemly happenings. For some years the mutual quarrels that had reached a high degree of uncommon bitterness between the Change and the No-change parties as they were then called in popular political parlance, destroyed the purpose of the festival. For the Mela songs breathed abuse of leaders of both parties and what was meant as a channel of God's devotion and Nation's loyalty, was rankly misused as an outlet for dirty vituperation. After these quarrels had subsided, the Brahman-non-Brahman controversy reared its head and became so fierce that on some occasions brick-bats and lathies were freely applied by one party against the other. The result of this state of affairs for the last two or three years was that, as the festival neared, popular mind in Poona grew more and more anxious rather than joyful.

DISAPPEARING DIFFERENCES.

The signs for this year are exceedingly hopeful. Political differences have been softened by the recent Pact and where they are not so softened they have ceased to be stinging. The communal rancour heightened by the Phule Statue case, has substantially died down.

To protest against the scurrilous writings of the "Peshwa" against Shivaji all the leaders of Brahmans and non-Brahmans had gathered in Poona, which was a very novel phenomenon for all to notice. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, sitting together with Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Bagade and others and Mr. Javalkar rubbing shoulders with Mr. Nalavade of the 'Sangrama,' were sights that ought to be as familiar as the rise of the sun or the moon, but that unfortunately have become as rare as the Phoenix. Not only this. Mr. Jadhav seems now to begin to take some interest in the Hindu Sanghathan movement, which is a good omen for the disappearance of unnecessary communal bitterness. It is felt in reasonable circles in Poona that, if the bitterness of feelings goes away, the non-Brahmans may legitimately agitate for more posts to them and more privileges. These prognostications lead men to hope for a more enjoyable, less disgusting and supremely interesting Ganesh Utsava in this year.

GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF.

After men, the women. After the Kirloskar Theatre public meeting held under His Excellency the Governor's presidentship for the Gujarat Relief Fund, the ladies of Poona also held their own meeting the Seva Sadan Hall with Lady C. V. Mehta in the chair. In the meeting more than a thousand rupees were collected. The speeches, naturally, laid stress on the distress of women and children in Gujarat.

NEW PARTY IN POLITICS.

A telegram in the dailies of Bombay informed the Poona public that a new party with Dr. S. V. Ketkar as president and Mr. S. B. Tilak as Secretary has been started in Poona. The name of the party is given out to be Self-determination Party. In Poona itself none, except perhaps the President and the Secretary and the staff of the Marathi Encyclopaedia office, knows anything of this new phenomenon, and none is inclined to take it very seriously as the organizers of the Party are already too well-known to Poona public for their eccentricities of opinions to look at their doings except with a moment's simple entertainment. It is not expected that the launching of this new party will in any way affect politics in Poona, except to make political confusion and bitterness worse confounded. Poona is already a busy and humping hive of Parties, great and small, political and communal. If this new one serves as the last straw, Poona people will thank its organizers. Let us wait and see.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting and social gathering of the members of the Association were held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. with Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Ayer, the President of the Association in the chair.

The proceedings commenced with the preliminary remarks by the chairman, in the course of which he detailed the activities of the Association during the year and impressed upon the audience the necessity of having an organisation of the kind. He strongly protested against the remarks of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee that reporting was not well done in Bombay. While appealing to the shorthand writers to join the Association in large numbers and thus make is a live body, he assured them that if the Association could have at least 200 members, he would see that a scheme of life insurance or other fund for the benefit of the members at the minimu mrate of premium was started.

Mr. A. V. Dighe, Honorary Secretary, then presented the report of the past year, which was adopted.

Office-bearers for the current year were then elected and Mr. K. S. Ramchandra was re-elected President unanimously.

Mr. B. R. Manker while proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman expressed his heart felt satisfaction at the progress achieved by the Association during the year.

A group photo was taken and light refreshments served. The proceedings terminated with the imitations by Mr. Page of the oratorical manners of Mr. B. C. Pal and others.

SAVE CATTLE WEALTH OF INDIA.

The Bombay Humanitarian League, in an appeal issued for restriction of slaughter of milch cattle states:—

"As is well known slaughter houses in big cities are daily slaughtering useful milch and agricultural animals, Bombay alone is responsible for the huge daily slaughter of 75 to 100 fine buffaloes that have run dry but are capable of again coming to calf and 150 to 200 cows and bullocks. The buffaloes which are brought to Bombay from Gujarat, Kathiawar, Delhi etc., by Bavlis to supply milk, running dry after 8 months or so, find their place in slaughter houses. The slaughter of buffaloes in Bombay is not going on wholly for the purposes of supplying meat, and can therefore be restricted without any encroachment on meat eaters. The Presidency at present being in a precarious condition, can ill-afford this destruction and we therefore request you to move the Government to introduce an extra-ordinary measure restricting slaughter of useful milch and agricultural animals. The animals thus saved may be sent to the needy parts. If this is done Bombay alone will be able to supply thousands of useful animals and the difficulty will be solved for ever."

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

At the last annual meeting of the Society the following were unanimously elected as Office-bearers of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for the ensuing year:—

Sir Reginald A. Spence, Kt., President; Messrs. Ishwardas Lukhmidas Vice-President; F. A. C. Rebello Hon. Treasurer; B. S. Turkhad Hon. Secretary.

For 5 seats on the Committee ten names were proposed of the adjourned meeting on the 9th August and the following five were declared elected:—Mr. E. R. Heerjeebehedin, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Major S. K. Engineer, Mr. P. J. Murzban and Mr. B. S. N. Cooper.

For two additional seats by Co-option four names were proposed at a Special Meeting of the Committee held on 17th August, 1927, and the following two were declared elected:

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Dr. D. A. DeMonte.

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HON MR. WATSON

TRIBUTE BY MAHARAJA OF MORVI

(From Our Correspondent).

Morvi 18th August, 1927.

On his recent visit to Cutch via the Port of Navlakhi the Hon. Mr. Watson stayed a day at Morvi on his return journey at the repuest of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. He has been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to fill the reponsible post of the Political Secretary and so he will be shortly leaving the Western India States Agency. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb therefore took the occasion of entertaining him and wish him god-speed in his new and important position. An evening party was held in his honour at the palatial building of the Ashram, fasing the river. The place and the surrounding grounds were decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting, and were illuminated with electric lights.

Shortly after six the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Watson accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and Captain C. P. Hancock the Secretary arrived at the Ashram and were received at the entrance by the Dewan Saheb and the First Member of the Council. The guard of-honour presented arms and the band played the general salute. Passing through the corridors, and viewing with appreciation the architectural design and beautiful workmanship of the building the guests entered the central hall overlookng the crystal waters of the Machhu where the Maharaj Kumar, Captain and Mrs. Ambler, the Sardars, the officers of the State and the elite of the City rose to do them honour.

After all had taken their seats His Highness the Maharaja Saheb welcomed the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Watson once again to his Capital and in the course of his speech said:

"Gentlemen, the otasion is one of mixed feelings, of joy and sorrow. Of sorrow, for Mr. Watson will be leaving us shortly, and of joys, because he is going to a higher position from which he will watch our destinies with still greater usefulness.

I need hardly say that we have been singularly fortunate in the choice of our first Agent to the Governor-General. We cannot pay an adequate tribute to the foresight of His Excellency Earl Reading and express sufficient gratefulness to him for having given us a statesman of such great eminence of such mature experience and of such genuine sympathies to usher us into a wider world. Twenty five years ago he cast his lot with us and formed friendships which have been strengthened by the flow of time. Then he left us as it were, to equip himself with varied experience so as to be more useful to his friends. And twenty years after he has come back to us, so equipped, to give the benefit of his matured experience in other parts of India. Gentlemen, we all know with what care he has fostered and advanced our interests, aided to our prestige and position, and how sympathetically he has interpreted our rights and privileges to the Imperial Government. His relations with our State have been unformly cordial and I cannot be sufficiently grateful to him for the kindness and consideration he has shown to me personally and for the honour he has secured for our State. It is these considerations which engender sorrow at the parting. We shall miss very much his guiding hand, and not less the charming personality of his consort.

PERSONALITY OF HIGH ABILITIES.

"Gentlemen, I need hardly say that so far as the Indian States are concerned, the position of the Political Secretary is only next in importance to His Excellency the Viceroy, and it is our rare good fortune that we shall have at the helm of the Department not only a personality of such high abilities and statesmanship, but a friend and well-adviser. We are deeply grateful to His Excellency Lord Irwin for having selected the Hon'ble Mr. Watson for such an important and responsible position.

Gentlemen, I cannot let this opportunity go without referring to the heavy calamity which has befallen Gujarat and some parts of Kathiawar, owing to the unprecedented rains and disastrous floods. The accounts which come to hand tell a harrowing tale of destruction and distress. Morvi has not been immune from their effect, but Providence has been more merciful to us for which we are very grateful. The State has done all it could to render the necessary help and it is a satisfaction to feel that things are returning to their normal conditions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it now only remains to bid the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Watson a loving farewell and to wish them sound health and a career of higher honours and greater usefulness.

MR. WATSON'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Watson, replying said.—

"Your Highness,—I thank you very sincerely for the very kind terms in which you have spoken of my wife and myself. I do not pretend to deserve them and if I have had any success in the Western India States I must ascribe it to the kindly Providence which has enabled me to serve in a Province where my earlier experience had given me some knowledge and had secured for me many friendships. The knowledge has doubtless been useful and I have tried not to make it spell prejudice. But of far more value in my work have been the cordial welcome of the Kathiawar Princes and Chiefs and the friendship which they have extended to me throughout the whole of my three years' tenure. This friendship has made discussions simple and solutions easier when questions have been at issue between us and it has, I think, made the Rulers respond more readily to any call upon their generous instincts made by me in the interests of their own people or of British India. I have always held that friendly encouragement does far more good in this world than carping criticism and this has been fully confirmed by my past three years' experience in the Western India States.

GOING OUT FOR HEAVIER WORK.

I am glad that although I shall shortly give up my appointment as Agent to the Governor-General I am still to have an opportunity of keeping in touch with my friends the Rulers of this Agency as Political Secretary to the Government of India. It is a post of far heavier work than my present appointment, but during the next few years it is bound to be especially interesting and it was impossible for any one who is a friend of the States to refuse the offer to hold it when made by His Excellency the Viceroy.

I confess myself to be a friend of the States for I believe that they can play a most useful part in the constitutional evolution of this great country. I am a conservative by instinct and prefer improving what we have rather than making rash and unprecedented experiments. I believe in evolution rather than in revolution and catastrophic changes. I am convinced that the future of the States is assured if they realise that their prestige, position and privileges lie largely in their own hands and can be made absolutely safe if they put their houses in order, consider the interests of their people to be their own interests and provide them with an administration as good and efficient as possible having regard to their resources. I am glad to testify that this is fully realised in most of the States of Western India which may well be examples to all the Indian States. Among the brightest of them is the State of Morvi under the beneficient rule of Your Highness.

SYMPATHY WITH FLOOD-STRICKEN

I share your grief at the widespread havoc caused by the recent floods. Your neighbour the State of Dhrangdhra has been a heavy loser and the villages lying on the Zillah border have also suffered severely. I have not yet had full details but fear that the damage has not been exaggerated.

In conclusion I must tell Your Highness how keenly my wife and myself shall feel leaving our present appointment although I shall still be in touch officially with the Kathiawar States. I shall miss the delightful week-ends of Shikar in Morvi and many other States and the round of cold weather visits where I have been so warmly welcomed and have spent so many happy days. The three years that I have spent in this Agency have been among the happiest of all my service, and I thank Your Highness and your brother Princes in Kathiawar for the friendly atmosphere with which you have always surrounded us.

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LONDON, Aug. 22.

Montreal.—600 delegates were present at the second triennial Empire Metallurgical Congress consisting of ten separate mining and metallurgical institutes of Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, India and Canada. Sir Robert Horne, Chairman reviewing the metallurgical progress of the Empire thought that apart from copper, the Empire was practically independent from the metallurgical point of view. The Congress is making a comprehensive tour of Canada's mining districts.—Reuter's Special.

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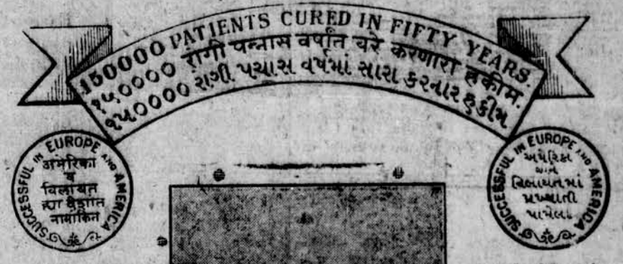
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